

THEY CAN'T DO IT.

Cleveland's Friends Are in a Minority in the Senate.

NO BOND SCHEME CAN CARRY.

Silver Men Have a Majority of Eight—Yesterday's Proceedings—Pacific Railroad Bill Rejected—Lieutenant Generalship Again.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senators known to be friendly to the policy of the administration are being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country from business men and mercantile establishments, urging them to stand by the recommendations made by Mr. Cleveland on the financial question and insisting that something will be done. These telegrams are addressed chiefly to the Senators from the Eastern and Middle States, and the Senators from those sections have quietly canvassed the situation for the purpose of showing their constituents just how the vote in the Senate would stand on any proposition that might be advanced. This canvass shows that upon any legislation on the lines asked for by the President the vote in the Senate would be 39 for the administration measure and 61 against it. The presence of Messrs. Clark and Wilson of Washington will make the majority two larger, for both of them are silver men, and opposed to any sort of in issue of bonds.

The following poll of the Senate, made by those who favor the President's recommendation shows the temper of the Senate on the question Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Frazier, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsey, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manchester, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Brewster, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Tamm, Washburn and Wilson (11) 39.

Against Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hinton, Irb, Jones, (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, McClure, Martin, McPherson, Miller, Mitchell, (Cal.), Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettibone, Powers, Pratt, Rich, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Square, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voth, Walsh, White and Wolcott—47.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Another addition was made to the ranks of the Republican Senators today in the person of Mr. Lee Manning, elected Senator from the State of Montana. This makes the total number of Senators 84 and leaves the political complexion of the Senate as follows:

Democrats 42, Republicans 39, Populists 3. The Senators comprised in the last named class are Allen of Nebraska, Jones of Nevada, Kyle of North Dakota, Peffer of Kansas and Stewart of Nevada. There was no discussion to-day on the question of finance, although the subject cropped out on several occasions—first when Mr. McPherson (Dem.) of New Jersey postponed till Monday next calling up his resolution for the discharge of the Finance committee from the further consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill to supply a deficiency in the revenue; again when Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine denied a newspaper intimation that he would take any action on appropriation bills, and asserted that there was no such purpose, and finally when Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire asked Mr. Gorman (Dem.) of Maryland whether he would not offer to the district appropriation bill "the brief the patriotic amendments which would provide, not revenue, but money for the current wants of the government."

Mr. Gorman with a smile, asked Mr. Chandler to wait for one of the general appropriation bills, and Mr. Chandler, after a do, although he said he was thinking of formulating an amendment for the purpose of dissipating "all the clouds that lower over our heads." Little progress was made on the district appropriation bill, but an agreement was reached to have the final vote upon it Monday. The Senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

House.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad refunding bill is dead. After three days' discussion in the House it was recommended to the Committee on Pacific Railroads at the close of a somewhat exciting session of over six hours to-day by the decisive vote of 177 to 100. Several attempts were made to secure additional time in which to debate the bill, but they were all objected to by friends of the measure, who like the opponents, until the decisive vote was taken were of the opinion generally that the bill would pass by a small majority.

The argument that seemed to be most effective in influencing members to vote against the bill was that advanced by Mr. Maguire (Dem.) of California, that the practical operation would be to relieve the railroads of the entire amount of the principal of their debt to the government and require them to pay a sum equal to the interest thereon at 5 per cent, calculated for a period of 50 years. This argument was attacked by Messrs. Reilly (Dem.) of Pennsylvania in charge of the bill, and Hendrix (Dem.) of New York, who insisted that the companies would be obliged to pay the full amount of their indebtedness at the present time with 3 per cent interest.

Several amendments were made to the text of the bill, but as the measure was finally disposed of adversely the details are without value.

After the bill had been reported to the House from the committee of the whole, in accordance with a special rule unsuccessful efforts were made by Mr. Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana to get his proposed substitute before the House for action, and by Mr. McKeljohn (Rep.) of Nebraska, to secure the same standing by his proposed amendment in behalf of the Sioux City, O'Neill, and Western railroad. Mr. Boatner thereupon moved to recommitt the bill, without instructions, which, if carried, would be equivalent to killing it. A point of order was made against the motion as not being included within the rule, but Speaker Crisp held that it was in order.

Before it was submitted, however, Mr. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia moved to amend by instructing the committee to

report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept \$75,000,000 from the railroads, if tendered within six months, in full satisfaction of the government's claim against it. This was rejected—109 to 142. The motion to recommitt was then agreed to on a division of the House, 171 to 87. The yeas and nays were demanded, they were called with the following result: yeas 177, nays 103. The announcement of the vote was received with loud applause by those who had opposed the bill.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the refunding bill, the House passed the Senate bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general of the army for the benefit of Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the army of the United States. Adjourned at 5:35 p. m.

DESPERATE MEN.

Two Robbers Arrested After a Long Chase.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—After having made their escape from a detachment of the police last morning and eluding the latter in the day, two men giving the names of Charles Johnson and John Love, who are believed to be the perpetrators of robberies in the Cumberland valley, were captured late this afternoon and lodged in the county jail. Their arrest is the talk of the town to-night.

News was received this morning of a burglary committed at Carlisle last night. The Harrisburg police were notified to be on the lookout for six patrolmen were dispatched to the two bridges crossing the Susquehanna into Cumberland county with orders to intercept any suspicious characters they might see. They met two men of medium stature, both of whom were attired in up to date Western clothing, armed and well supplied with ammunition. The policemen knew their search was over for directly the men learned that inquiry was to be made of them they warned the officers that they were desperate, and would kill any person who attempted to effect their arrest. Keeping the policemen at a distance with their revolvers, the men fled into the country, with the blueguards in pursuit. They held up a farmer compelling him to give them a ride in his sled. He objected but at the sight of their firearms assented. They continued their flight to Camp Hill, where they took two horses from Jacob Eichelberger's stable and rode furiously across the bridge to Harrisburg. Here they separated and later met at the county alms house. The steward gave the police the tip and Detective William Block and another officer started after the men. They did not surrender until their revolvers were empty, and the detective had covered them with a gun.

BLOWN TO DEATH.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion in Pennsylvania.

Frankford, Pa., Feb. 2.—One man was blown to death and five seriously hurt this afternoon at the Westinghouse Electric works at Brinon.

The name of the dead man is John Duran, 31 years old; single.

The injured are: Samuel Purdy; married; 30 years old; lower jaw torn off and right side of face and part of nose and forehead shattered; badly bruised and broken; will die.

John O'Keefe; married; aged 40; left leg broken; spinal column injured; rib broken and face cut, probably fatally injured.

Anthony Duffy; aged 23; both legs broken; cut and bruised about the head and body.

Two men whose names were not learned were seriously hurt. They were removed to their homes in Brinon. The other injured were taken to hospitals in Pittsburgh.

All were laborers in the new Westinghouse plant. They had been sent to the warehouse for certain castings. The articles wanted were in a barrel. The barrel had formerly contained wood alcohol. During the period it had been heated up, and gas had generated. The men knocked in the barrel head and one lighted a match to look at the castings. A terrific explosion followed. The heavy castings were blown in all directions, some falling 50 feet distant; others passing through the roof. The men standing about the barrel were struck by the iron missiles and their clothes scorched by the blinding flash. The injured men were quickly attended by physicians and given every attention.

Boiler Explosion in Illinois.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 2.—The boiler which furnished the steam to operate the electric light plant at Washington, Ill., 10 miles east of here blew up last night, badly wrecking the building and several adjacent structures and injuring five people, one fatally.

The injured are: Daniel Heddeltstone; injured internally; will die; William Simzbaugh, engineer; slightly injured; Isaac McDonald; crushed by falling brick; Daniel Donaldson; several ribs broken, and hurt internally; Isaac Holland, badly bruised. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

Death from Coal Gas.

Greeley Center, Neb., Feb. 2.—The family of T. H. Hoellworth, a leading merchant of the town, was found this morning in a state of asphyxiation as a result of inhaling coal gas. The little boy was dead and the father almost gone. Physicians worked with them for hours, and it is thought Mrs. Hoellworth will recover, but there is little hope for her husband.

Debs in New York.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—Master Workman Connolly stated to a United Press reporter to-night that Eugene V. Debs of the A. R. U., arrived in this city at 8 o'clock to-night and called at his (Connolly's) home in Williamsburg, where they held a consultation, after which Mr. Debs left for New York. Mr. Connolly refused to say where Debs was staying in New York.

Struck by the Train.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—Henry Courtland and Mrs. Anna Lowrey, both white, were struck by a seaboard air line train which was backing out from the Union depot to-night. Both the man and the woman will die. They were walking on the track going home. A train was approaching on the adjoining track and they did not hear the train which came upon them from behind.

All Want to Get In.

St. Johns, N. Z., Feb. 2.—Sir William Whitely is experiencing great difficulty in forming a cabinet, owing to the number of aspirants for places. Over one-half of the 22 members want seats.

MRS. DOMINIS.

The Ex-Queen of Hawaii is Under Arrest.

IS CHARGED WITH TREASON.

A Search of Her Residence Discovers a Store of Dynamite—Connected with the Rebellion—Fiasco—She is Liable to Banishment.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 2.—Advices received here from Honolulu under date of Jan. 19 announce that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent rebellion. In addition to the insurgent leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court-martial. Three of the leaders pleaded guilty of treason. Martial law is maintained. The rebellion against the republic of Hawaii turned out to be a complete fiasco. After the first engagement the rebels scattered, and some time later Wilcox, Mo in, Butelmann and others of the leaders of the insurrection were captured and, as already stated, are being tried for treason before a court-martial. Shortly after Queen Liliuokalani was arrested her house was searched and in it were stores of arms and dynamite bombs. The arrests referred to have resulted in the restoration of order in Hawaii.

Later advices, dated Jan. 27, say that quite a large quantity of arms, imported for the use of the rebels, have been seized in addition to those found in the house of the ex-queen, Messrs. Savas, the importers of the arms, have been fined.

WAS "GIVEN CONSENT."

The Ex-Queen Has Few Friends Among Good Americans.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The news from Hawaii to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani had been apprehended on a charge of treason caused much comment on the Republican side of the Senate, but Democrats declined to say anything about it. Mr. Frye (Rep.) of Maine said that the republic, after it became the established government, ought to have shipped this woman out of the country, and the time had now arrived when that course should be pursued without further delay. She should, he thought, be promptly banished.

Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut spoke of the ex-queen as Mrs. Dominis, and said she was a citizen on the islands subject to the laws of the country, and if she had been guilty of treason she should be punished as any other person might be. The safety of the little republic suggested that she be immediately transported. These sentiments were expressed by Senators Aldrich, Lodge and others.

Members of the House generally expressed their gratification that the government had acted so promptly, and equal gratification was shown at the announcement that the ex-queen was among those under arrest. Mr. Boutelle (Rep.) who has been a conspicuous champion of Hawaii, remarked when he read the dispatch, that the government ought to deport the ex-queen; that she was a mischief maker; that her home was the rallying point of the conspirators against the government and that peace could never be entirely assured so long as she was permitted to remain in the islands.

Mr. Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and an ardent friend of the young republic, spoke particularly of the complications that might arise in the event that some of the conspirators who may be condemned to death are British subjects. If Great Britain attempts to interfere with whatever punishment the government may decide for these men, the United States will, in his opinion, take a hand in the matter and uphold the government. He does not see how we could consistently do otherwise.

When Mr. McCreery (Dem.) of Kentucky, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was asked if he thought the United States ought to interfere in the event that Great Britain interposes her power between the Hawaiian government and the British subjects connected with the conspiracy, he replied that there would be time enough to discuss that matter when England took the action suggested.

Championship Skating.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Splendid weather, superb ice and an excellent programme favored the Canadian Amateur Athletic association for their seventeenth annual championship skating races on the Montreal Athletic association's rink this afternoon. A crowd of 6,000 people filled the grand stand, every seat having been taken long in advance.

There was great disappointment expressed at Joe Donoghue's non-appearance, as he had been expected up to the last minute to measure strides with McCough and Johnson in the prize events. Jim Donoghue, Joe's brother, was on hand, and skated in several races, but did not capture any of the first prizes. Johnson was in his best form, and lowered the world's record for the mile and the distance in 2:42-5. Nelson also established a new record in the three-mile event, 8:48-5.

Shot by Her Playmate.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—A didn't-know-it-was-late tragedy occurred to-night in the flat occupied by the family of the victim, 7-year-old Ida Peters, at 811 West Division street. Emma Buccamier, who is 3 years old, and lived in the flat below was playing with Ida, and a revolver was taken from her table. Ida pulled the trigger and the child fell dead, at the horrified girl's feet, with a bullet in her brain.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The treasury gold reserve stood at the close of business today at \$2,749,787. The withdrawal for the day amounted to the trifling sum of \$15,000, taken out at New York. No information whatever was obtainable at the Treasury Department as to an impending bond issue. It is positively stated, however, that no preparations are being made of preparing plates for such an issue have been made so far. The well-equipped condition of the bureau of engraving and printing would enable it to promptly carry out an order to print bonds as soon

as the description of bonds to be struck off is determined upon.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

A Violent Striker Shot by a Non-Union Conductor.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—Conn C. Weston, a non-union conductor on the Green Point line, this evening shot and wounded Joseph Fronzelle, a striker. The shooting was the outcome of an attempt to drag Weston from the platform of his car by a mob of several hundred persons. Policeman Maish arrested Weston just as the crowd was threatening to lynch him. A petition will be presented on Monday at the meeting of the board of aldermen, petitioning that body to revoke the license and franchise of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, the Atlantic avenue railroad company and the Brooklyn Queens County and Suburban Railroad company, alleging that said companies grossly violated laws of the nation, State and city, thereby causing great loss to the interests of the people of Brooklyn.

THE CIRCULAR.

Gold, Silver and Paper Now Used in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The treasury statement of all kinds of money in circulation in the United States during January was issued to-day. It places the circulation for January at \$1,615,675.51, a decrease during the month of \$12,911,107 and since Feb. 1, 1894, at \$2,260,000. The per capita circulation based on 69,257,000 of population is \$23.30. The net decrease in the treasury is stated at \$24,655,556.

W-SKY TRUST.

Further Development in the Case Against Receiver Greenhut.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Judge Grosscup to-day took the question of ousting Jos. B. Greenhut and Edward M. Lawrence from the receivership of the Whisky Trust under review and announced that he would render a decision next Monday at 10 o'clock. He asked counsel for the majority stockholders to name two persons who would be acceptable to their clients as receivers in case he concluded to remove President Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence but was careful to state that his request did not carry with it the assumption that he would grant the application. All of the directors and attaches of the Trust were in court in obedience to subpoenas but the court took no evidence except that of President Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence.

The day was full of sensational surprises, chief of which was the admission of Jos. B. Greenhut that he had bought large blocks of Whisky Trust stock on the Wednesday following the appointment of the receivers, and that he was heavily short of the market.

Attorney Mayer's arraignment of Mr. Greenhut was a severe one. He accused him of misleading the stockholders' committee in regard to a meeting which was to have been held in Chicago for the purpose of inquiring into the affairs of the trust. The receivers were named Monday, but notwithstanding he knew of this fact, the receiver-president was accused of setting the date of the meeting for Thursday, three days after the Trust had been placed in the hands of receivers.

Nathan Bleier of New York also took a fling at Mr. Greenhut and did not spare him. It was stated by the counsel for the stockholders that John F. Olmstead, the only responsible person who signed the petition for a receivership, did not become a record stockholder until the day the receivership was created. This statement was not denied by counsel for the receivers who claimed, however, that Mr. Olmstead had long before he went on record as a stockholder had bought blocks of the stock.

Attorney Mayer said Mr. Greenhut was interested in a number of companies which furnished supplies to the trust and was engaged in making out orders to credit his own bank account out of his time. Moreover, he drew four big salaries from the trust and piled up an expense account that was princely in its proportions.

Mr. Mayer named John J. Mitchell of Chicago, president of the Illinois Trust company as a man that would be satisfactory to his clients in every respect and Mr. J. C. O'Neil of Chicago, a former partner of Mr. Bleier of New York would be entirely acceptable to the New York stockholders whom he represented.

Through A. J. Veeder, their attorney, a number of the holders of bonds expressed their preferences for Mr. Greenhut as a receiver, but counsel for the stockholders claimed that Mr. Greenhut himself holds the most of these bonds and that it amounted to a commendation of himself. Mr. Veeder finally refused to give the names of his clients but did not deny that Mr. Greenhut was the most important one.

The proceedings at times grew very warm, and once or twice the attorneys on both sides indicated positions that the case would be brought to a close. Each side accused counsel for the other side of being personally interested in winning the case by reason of private affairs which would be advanced thereby.

Among those who heard the arguments were the members of the Debts jury, who asked special permission of the judge to be allowed to listen to them.

The Mexican Situation.

City of Mexico, Feb. 2.—The tone is calmer here to-night, but the position is still wholly uncertain. It is generally felt that Cuatrecasas is not financially able to pay a considerable indemnity to Mexico. Furthermore an agreement to pay an indemnity would ruin President Barrios politically. Hence, it is claimed war must ensue unless Mexico foregoes a large portion of her claim. The negotiators have exchanged critical points and a public declaration of Mexico's intention is daily expected. Meanwhile the ministers here are silent and no two papers agree as to the real position. The opinion among the foreign diplomats here inclines to the belief that war will be avoided.

The San Salvador minister, Jacinto Castaneda, was cordially received by the President this morning.

Sailed for New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.—Monsignor Sato, the Papal delegate arrived in this city to-night. He will consecrate St. Michaels to-morrow and will remain until Monday.

An American Prima Donna.

New York, Feb. 2.—A cable dispatch from Vienna states that Max Forest, an American prima donna, made a successful debut there last night at Bosendor's hall.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Opposition Confident of Beating the Government.

THE ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

It Will Be Made a Test of Party Strength—Cecil Rhodes Admitted to the Privy Council—Severely Cold Weather Last Week.

(Special Cable Letter.)

London, Feb. 2.—The cabinet have held three meetings this week with the result of finishing the Queen's speech. The address was taken to Osborne to-day by the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, and Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, for the purpose of obtaining the approval of Her Majesty.

It is now known that the ministers have decided that if the ministry must fall it will fall fighting, consequently the speech from the throne will contain reference to all the reforms of which the ministerial party approve, without regard to whether they are likely to pass during the coming session or not. Even though the government should survive the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech it is absolutely certain that they will not be able to pass anything more than the Welsh church bill and the Irish land measure in the course of one session. In these circumstances the supporters of the local vote measure and the questions of payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons registration reform and the unification of London must content themselves with the government's approval of their pet schemes, but with what grace they will do so remains to be seen.

The Reply to the Throne.

The main question now is how the government will fare during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. If the Redoubtable members adhere to their resolve to oppose the government it is quite likely that the ministry will be defeated. The Liberal absentees include Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, member for South Monaghan, who is in Australia. Mr. Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, who is in India, and Mr. William Randal Cremer, member for the Haggerston division of Shore-ditch, who is in America. Besides these there are two others who are confined to their beds by illness, and it is not at all likely that any one of them can occupy his seat at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday.

Before the beginning of the debate on the address the Conservatives threaten to move to expunge the resolution censuring the London Times for calling the Irish members "mercenaries." This action is to be taken upon the ground that it is now stated that Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader accepted a check for £2,000 from Lord Tweedmouth, but the motion will not likely be insisted upon, inasmuch as even the Tories condemn the systematic and ungenerous attack of the Times upon the Irish members personally.

The Real Fight.

The real fight in the debate on the address will be over the government's anti-lord resolution, and it is understood that Mr. Balfour intends to demand that the government produce the resolution on the ground that the country is entitled to know exactly what it is, since the government has already stated that they decided to bring it forward. Now that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere say that they will support a motion to lay the resolution upon the table there is a possibility of an immediate dissolution as the result of a division thereon.

The adverse reports of these gentlemen together with those of the Redoubtable and the absence of the five members mentioned would defeat the government, but the other amendments to the address are not likely to result in critical division. These amendments include an amendment by Mr. Keir Hardie, Socialist, in providing for the employment of workers, an amendment by Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Liberal, calling attention to the Armenian atrocities, and demanding British action thereon, an amendment by the Redoubtable demanding the release of Irish political prisoners, and one by the McCarthyites describing the distress among the people in the West of Ireland.

Earl Rosebery and Earl Kimberley have had frequent conferences of late as to how pressure could be brought upon Turkey through the Armenian situation, but the death of Mr. DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister has caused the postponement of possible action in the matter for the present.

A Judicial Sensation.

An attempt has been made during the past week by eminent politicians and financiers to procure the removal of Justice Sir Roland Vaughan Williams from Queen's bench division of the high court of justice to another court, and the movement has excited the greatest indignation. Judge Williams' court deals with the winding up of companies and adjudicates whether directors have been culpable in any way, or whether there have been any fraudulent transactions in connection with the administration of the affairs of such organizations. It was Judge Williams censuring of Mr. Mundella in his capacity as director of the New Zealand Loan company that forced that gentleman to resign his position in the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. Judge Williams is popular because he is severe in his method. He hunts out swindlers and denounces those who cause them, no matter how eminent the culprit may be. In view of several impending cases, presumably involving persons in high places, it is attempted to secure the transfer of Judge Williams from the Court of Queen's bench. The storm of indignation which the attempt has aroused has compelled the Lord Chancellor to couple his proposed removal of the judge with a promise to re-instate him after a while. This has only added fuel to the fire. The affair opens up a grave scandal. It appears that Baron Jerschke, the lord chancellor, wrote to Justice Williams a short time ago asking him to withdraw some of his comments which the judge made upon the conduct of Mr. Mundella in connection with the New Zealand company. This the judge refused to do, and Lord Jerschke repeated his request, whereupon Judge Williams threatened to publish Baron Jerschke's letter if the matter

was pressed any further. It is a matter of notoriety that prominent board of trade officials are seeking to oust Judge Williams with a view of hushing cases in which influential persons are implicated.

Meanwhile persons of this character have heaved sighs of relief upon learning that the British detective who went to Argentina to secure the extradition of Jabez Balfour, the absconding promoter of the Liberator Building society, has left Buenos Ayres in despair of getting Balfour into his clutches. The trial of Balfour would have involved some well-known London men who hail with joy the failure of the authorities to bring the absconder to justice.

Cecil Rhodes and Delagoa Bay.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, was sworn in as a member of the Queen's privy council at Osborne and a short time later went on board the steamer Athenian on his return to the Cape Colony.

In the meantime the Delagoa Bay question becomes acute. Germany recently notified England that the Kaiser's government would not allow her to acquire the bay and its surrounding territory. Portugal has already refused to sell the bay to Rhodes or to the Cape Colony or to the British government, but is willing to sell it to a company formed of Dutch and German capitalists.

It is rumored that the Rothschilds and Mr. Rhodes are plotting a tremendous South African scheme, which will require a capital of many million pounds. The scheme is said to include the combination of all the gold mines in Witwatersrand under the control of one company.

Cold Weather.

The weather during the week has been phenomenally severe throughout England. Only one mail has been able to leave Calcutta for 10 days, and many rural postmen have been snowed up and chilled into insensibility. The cold in London has been the most severe that has been experienced for many years, and the hungry unemployed workers have suffered greatly.

Dispatches from Rome state upon Vatican authority that the Pope is now making arrangements to assign special faculties to the apostolic delegation at Washington, making a sort of ecclesiastical tribunal to adjudicate the differences of Catholics and deal with protests and mishaps as regards ecclesiastical discipline.

It is expected that Czar Nicholas and the Czarina will visit England in June. They will reside in Buckingham palace during their stay as the guests of the Queen, and will be present at a series of magnificent state functions which will be given in their honor.

A STORMY SCENE.

An Army Contract to an Englishman Makes Frenchmen Angry.

Paris, Feb. 2.—There was a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over an interpellation in regard to the action of Gen. Mercier, late minister for war, in signing a contract for the construction of railway tramways for Madagascar with an English firm.

Gen. Zurlinden, minister of war, explained that the price asked by the English firm was 450,000 francs, whereas the Havre firm demanded over 1,000,000 francs for the work but several deputies nevertheless insisted upon cancelling the English contract. The uproar became so great that the sitting was finally suspended for a time.

After the sitting was resumed M. Le Myre de Villers, who was sent to Madagascar as special commissioner to the Hovas government conveying the French ultimatum, said that although he shared in President De Hahy's disapproval of the action of the former government in giving the contract of Englishmen, it was certain that if the English contract were cancelled and another made with a French firm, the construction of the roads would be delayed so that they would arrive in Madagascar too late to be of service, and the success of the French expedition would be compromised.

Admiral Besnard, minister of marine, explained that the rivers in Madagascar require boats of special construction. The marine department under the administration of M. Faure not having boats of the required character, was unable to effect the necessary transportation of troops and was therefore bound to apply to private ship-owners for them.

The Chamber then passed to the order of the day and voted not to cancel the contract.

Strike in the Specimen.

Special to The Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Feb. 2.—A wonderfully rich strike is reported to-day on the northwest end of the Specimen on Bull hill. It is said to be quite sensational as the ore is wonderfully rich. The strike was made by lessees.

Advised Taylor to Leave.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 2.—Attorney-General Crawford, who has recently returned from Chicago, where he saw some of the bondsmen of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, learned some startling facts about Dec. 1 Taylor, asked a lawyer named Tenny for advice. He had seen his bondsmen and admitted a shortage of \$150,000. He asked for \$50,000 and said he could raise the balance. Later, he said he was \$175,000 short and he proposed, according to Crawford, that he take the bank of Redfield of \$100,000 but he was advised to do this, as it would cause him trouble with the government. Then he talked about quitting the country and his lawyers, who received a fee of \$10,000, advised him to go. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

Killed at the Crossing.

Orange, N. J., Feb. 2.—Antonio Cepha and Antonio Gaboua, two Italian hatters, were struck and instantly killed this evening by a train on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western railroad at the Forest street crossing. The bodies were terribly mangled, both skulls being crushed in.

A Double Jump.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 2.—At the Cleveland Athletic club to-night James E. Payne of that club in competition broke the world's amateur record for two standing broad jumps with weights. The record up to-night was 23 feet made in 1891. Payne on his second trial jumped 24 feet. The feat was witnessed by judges as well as 1000 spectators and an affidavit to his effect was immediately forwarded to the A. A. U. authorities.

Cleveland Endorsed.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The Boston Fruit and Produce exchange, at a special meeting to-night, adopted a resolution endorsing the general policy of President Cleveland's recent message.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....\$2.00 Six months.....\$1.00
Three months.....\$0.50 One month.....\$0.25
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Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,

Editor and Publisher.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

Indications have not been wanting for some time past that the House of Representatives at Washington was growing restive under the control of the Committee on Rules, the body which the House itself, by the rules adopted at the beginning of the session, had constituted a standing committee. It was not until Monday, however, that the House squarely repudiated the leadership of the committee, and took the bit in its teeth.

The action of the House, in voting down the proposition of the Committee on Rules that a certain time be set aside for the consideration of the financial bill proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency in answer to the President's assurance, amounts to a vote of want of confidence. In the English House of Commons, or in the French Chamber of Deputies, such a vote would cause the prompt resignation of the Ministry, and would be followed either by the formation of a new Ministry or the dissolution of the legislative body and an appeal to the constituencies. In this case, however, the appeal to the constituencies has already been had, and the dissolution is to come on the fourth of March, by constitutional provision; so that nothing answering to the European way is necessary or admissible.

Nevertheless, the action of the majority is not without importance. It shows that the Democratic party in the House repudiates the leaders whom it has elected with the duty of guiding legislation. It shows that the majority will have none of the President's plan of reorganizing the currency. It shows that the Democratic majority in the House is hopelessly divided against itself, and incapable of getting together on any proposition relating to the finances of the country; and as a consequence of this, that no legislation for the relief of the existing situation can be had in the present Congress.

These things were quite evident before; but they had not been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt. Now there is no room for any mistake.

We suppose this means an extra session.

"THE COLORADO WOMAN."

The organ of the Equal Suffrage league of this State is a monthly magazine called the Colorado Woman. If it had an editor and a proof-reader it might be a rather creditable production. One expects typographical errors in a daily newspaper—we find them frequently even in such a pattern journal as the New York Sun—but in a monthly magazine we do not expect them. Still less do we expect cross grammatical blunders. The February number of The Colorado Woman is full of plural subjects with singular verbs, singular subjects with plural verbs, sentences without predicates and misspelled words; and as for the punctuation, the pepper-box method could scarcely have produced so bad a result as the one actually attained.

This may seem unfair criticism; let us take some concrete examples. Here is a very learned article on "Theosophy" by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford. Here is one sentence of it, as printed in the magazine: "An outgrowth of conception is the belief in the possible possession of the Threnetic gift or the awakening by God and its counterpart, the Theopathic, which is consciousness of this harmonious identification with Deity."

Properly punctuated, this sentence would mean something; as it stands, it is nonsense. The word Deity occurs four times in the article, and all four times on the same page. Twice out of the four it is spelt "Deity."

For examples of punctuation, take this (page 86, "The Modern School"): "In our mental work are we doing our best, then let it alone if not let us consider. For long years we have made number the base and centre of our curriculum and yet our pupils enter the high school with two little facility in addition, arithmetic is well taught, note the skill and patience of the teacher and pupil struggling with fractions, but to our view it is prematurely taught."

This is a fair sample of the whole article. Not all the rest are as bad, but they are all very bad indeed.

What the articles would have been like, if the spelling and grammar and punctuation had been revised and corrected, it is hard to tell; but as they are anything but a credit to the nominal editor of the magazine, Miss Grace Esby Patton, or to its sponsor, the Equal Suffrage league. If the Colorado Woman wishes to make an impression outside of the State that is favorable to her intelligence, some care should be taken to make this literary organ at least grammatical and orthographical. This February number, as an attempt at a literary to private advantage; that the value of other property is enhanced by the presence of churches; and finally, the following, which we confess we are unable fully to grasp, and which we therefore print verbatim et literatim:

"A State is great and becomes greater in its taxable wealth as it builds up, fosters and promotes its schools, public and private, and all institutions which attract wealth; and no institution is so efficient, confessedly so, as those institutions which furnish security to life and property, and for this we rely upon whatever have for their aim and purpose the reduction of want and crime, production, is simply ridiculous. Surely there must be some woman who could be engaged, who would at least see that the spelling in the magazine was right, that the verbs agreed with their subjects, and that periods were put at the end of sentences. We appeal to the Equal Suffrage league, for the good name of Colorado, not to permit another number of The Colorado Woman to issue from the press until an editor and proof-reader are secured who understand their business."

CHURCHES AND TAXES.

We find that the position we have taken on the question of taxing the property of churches and other organizations founded for a charitable or semi-public purpose, but not under the control of the State, has been misapprehended by some of our friends, who seem to think that all those who favor the taxation of church property are necessarily enemies of the churches.

We do not think it needs any statement of ours to show our readers that The Gazette is not, and never has been, inimical to any church. Churches represent what is best in the life of the community. They are meant to be the visible kingdom of God upon earth, and to a very great degree they are that. They are the most beneficent institutions that exist among us, and are worthy of the support of every man and woman in the community.

The question of the good which is done by the churches, however, does not seem to enter into the question at issue at all. This question is one of constitutional interpretation and political theory. The constitution of the State of Colorado says, (Art. V., Sec. 20), "No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes, to any person, corporation, or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association." The language of that is pretty plain. It eliminates altogether the question whether churches are good institutions or not, and leaves as the only thing to be decided whether the remission of a tax is practically the same thing as the granting of an appropriation. If it is, then it is unconstitutional and therefore illegal; if it is not, then the taxes may be remitted.

All that we desire in this matter is that the question be plainly apprehended. If it is decided to be constitutional to remit the taxes on property belonging to corporations and used for charitable and religious purposes, and if it be also considered desirable for the State to subsidize such corporations or associations by remitting their taxes, all right; but let it be clearly understood what it is that is done.

It ought to be clear enough, too, that this reasoning does not apply to municipalities. The prohibition in the constitution operates on the legislature, and not on the City Council; and where any institution performs part of the functions of a city hospital, for instance, like the Glickman sanitarium, we suppose that for that reason the city may properly contribute to its support.

CHURCH AND STATE AGAIN.

We are in receipt of a copy of a memorial presented to the House of Representatives of the legislature last Saturday, and also of a note requesting The Gazette to "aid in the agitation of this important subject" by publishing the memorial.

We have not room for the document, but can easily summarize it. The ground upon which the memorial is based is that churches "aid in the growth of morality and assist in the suppression of crime," that "there are perhaps no institutions so universally devoted to the work of charity as the churches;" that church property yields neither profit nor income, the growth of Christian virtue, morality, and the more general spread of education.

This, we think, is a fair statement of the argument of the memorial, in so far as it relates to churches.

This subject may be one of principle or one of expediency. Some people regard it as a principle which ought not to be violated, that in America the church should not be subsidized by the State, either directly or indirectly. Once grant that the State may properly subsidize the church, and the question becomes one of expediency as to how the subsidy shall be granted. The remission of the taxes on church property seems to be rather a rough and tumble way of apportioning the subsidies. If the money is to be granted on the ground that the church is a charitable institution, some official report should be required by the State of the amount of charitable work done, and the grant should bear some proportion to the expenditure for purely charitable purposes. If the grant is to be made because neighboring property is benefited, why not appraise the benefit, and assess it pro rata among the owners of property benefited, compelling them to pay that much to the support of the church?

Perhaps as fair a way as any is to do as it is proposed in the bill now before the legislature: that is, to subsidize every church to the same amount, being the tax on \$2,500 per year. Thus the weak churches will get as much aid from the State as the strong, and the poor will receive just as large a bounty as the rich.

For ourselves, we confess that we are unable to see the practical difference between remitting taxation—which in this State is constitutional, presumably—and making a direct grant of money for the

maintenance of certain forms of religion, which is unconstitutional. It seems to us that the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution, is against the indirect grant of subsidies for religious purposes. This being the case, we cannot see that the legislature has any business to exempt even \$2,500 worth of church property from the taxation which would naturally fall upon it.

As for hospitals, that is a different matter. If the State (or county, or city) has no hospitals, in a certain sense, and it is considered proper that the State should maintain such institutions, we can see no constitutional, or moral, objection to even a direct subsidy to some hospital already in existence, on the ground of its being to a certain extent, a State institution and doing work that the State ought to do.

Similarly in regard to schools. The State has no reform school for girls. The Roman Church maintains one called the House of the Good Shepherd. We see nothing unconstitutional—whatever other objections there may be—in making use of this institution temporarily for State purposes, and granting money to it in so far as it does work which the State ought to do. In both these cases, the money is granted, or the exemption from taxation made, not at all because these are religious institutions, or for the support and maintenance of the form of religion preferred by the founders of the institutions, but simply because these are used temporarily as State institutions, doing State work, and therefore entitled to State aid.

It would be a great deal better for the State to have its own Reform School for Girls; it would be a great deal better, on some accounts, for the city or the county to have its own hospital; but so long as they do not, those must be used which are in existence.

The principle, as we trust has been made clear, is different where churches and hospitals are concerned.

It is a little surprising to us that the agitation against taxing church property seems to be mainly in Protestant hands. We can understand how the Roman Catholic Church, always believing in a church and State union, should protest against taxation by the State; but we cannot see how any Protestant Church, avowing belief in a complete divorce of church and State and entire voluntary support, can with any consistency make any protest against the abolition of the hitherto customary State subsidy.

THE LINCOLN DINNER.

Lincoln's birthday comes next week Tuesday. Washington's birthday comes just ten days later. It is unfortunate, on some accounts, that the natal days of our two greatest men should come so close together. Washington's birthday is a legal holiday in many States, and has been for years. In others, it is used in the public schools as a day for patriotic celebration. The fact that Lincoln's comes so near renders the celebration of it more difficult.

Notwithstanding this difficulty, the observance of the 12th of February as a holiday is rapidly spreading. More especially is it coming to be appropriated by Republican clubs as the day for their annual dinner. The Republican club of New York city has observed the day in this way for at least half a dozen years, and there are many others who do the same thing. Democrats have their Jackson's day; it is fitting that Republicans should have their recognized day, also. Both Jackson and Lincoln were thoroughly national in their feelings; the one put down the first attempt at rebellion, the other preserved the country from the second and more serious one. There is much that Republicans admire in Jackson, much that Democrats admire in Lincoln; yet both were partisan politicians, and it is just that the Democrats should appropriate the hero of New Orleans, and the Republicans the emancipator and preserver of the Union.

Arrangements have been made by the Republican club of this city for a Lincoln banquet which will be the largest affair of the kind ever held in Colorado Springs. It will be in the Coliseum next week Tuesday, at 8:30 o'clock, probably. There will be nine or ten speakers, strictly limited in their time, so that the whole may be finished certainly before 10 o'clock. A limited number of tickets—probably four hundred—will be printed, to be sold for \$1 each; and it will be "first come, first served." As soon as the tickets are ready, the fact will be announced in The Gazette.

A unique feature of the banquet will be the patriotic songs, in which all are expected to join; and the words of which will be printed so that all may sing. The assignment of subjects to the different speakers will be published this week. The topics have been carefully chosen, and with a view to the unification of the whole series.

We have no doubt of the complete success of this banquet. Ladies of course will be present, in probably as great numbers as men. It should be the event of the season.

PUEBLO'S "ONE HUNDRED."

Of course it did not occur to the gentlemen from Pueblo that anybody outside of Pueblo could have any possible interest in any bill relating to cities of the first class. Very few of them, probably, had ever heard of Colorado Springs, and none of them had any idea that it was more than a way-station on the road to Kaintan. That it should actually aspire to be a city of the first class, and that it now contains a population of 20,000, are notions that never could have entered the head of a Pueblo man.

The argument in favor of Senate No. 61 is almost ludicrous from one point of view. According to the State Constitution, all laws relating to cities must be general in character, and apply to all cities of a certain size. One expects the

legislature, when a bill is brought forward outlining a system of government to apply to all municipalities of a certain size, that the measure so brought forward embodies the best practicable system of government for municipalities of that size. But these Pueblo people make no pretenses at all. They are honest. They are thinking only of Pueblo, and they don't care a rap about municipal government in general, or City Councils in any other place in particular. All they care for is that their City Council has increased their taxes, and they want to get rid of the Council forthwith.

It seems to us that the gentlemen from Pueblo are a little scared. If they succeed in their scheme, the chances are that within a few years their little junta of three, the representatives of their oligarchy, will be giving them worse government than their City Council ever did. Who is it that wants to change the law of the State for the sake of a few taxpayers in Pueblo? Seventeen men went before the legislature, a sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred.

Do the people of Pueblo want the change?

A petition signed by 4000 names was presented against it by the City Attorney. Will the legislature listen to the 100, or to the 4000?

It may be that the 100 could govern Pueblo better than the 4000; but that is not the American way. The 100 can govern under the present law, if they want to, and if they have the brains and capacity for leadership. The 4000 in any city are generally only too glad of efficient leadership. Let the 100 want to rule, let them rule through the 4000, not as an oligarchy but as the choice of the majority.

But we are apparently digressing from the point, which is, that any law applying to the government of cities should be framed on general principles, should be properly applicable to cities generally of that size, and should be in accordance with American ideas and principles.

The bill which the Pueblo oligarchy has presented is one which is not framed on general principles, which does not pretend to be applicable to any other city than Pueblo, and which violates every American idea of government.

That ought to be enough to kill the bill. But these gentlemen propose either to indict their oligarchical plan on Colorado Springs, or relegate us to a city of the second class. Our rights, our desires, are not to be considered. The law must be changed to suit the North End of Pueblo; if Colorado Springs doesn't want the law changed, let her stay in the second class! The more we consider this matter, the more we don't like the idea of a self-constituted committee attempting to dictate to the citizens both of Pueblo and of Colorado Springs.

SOME FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

We shall not have space to-morrow to notice the February magazines and rather than put it off until they have grown stale, we will attend to some of them at once.

The first to come is Demorest's, which is a very good monthly of its kind. We often wonder why so many periodicals are printed especially for women, and why all the women's magazines, and women's pages in Sunday newspapers, are devoted exclusively to dress and housekeeping. Such publications are of course insulting to the intelligence of women, but there are so many of them that seem to be reasonably successful that we have been obliged reluctantly to come to the conclusion that there must be a great many women—outside of Colorado, of course—who are not interested in reading anything except gossip and fashions and menus.

The second to arrive is usually Harper's, which has not yet adopted the new fashion of coming exactly on the first of the month, but still holds by the old fashion of arriving in time to remind us that the first is coming in about a week. Harper's for February is notable for the number of stories in it. Besides Mr. Hardy's and Mr. Davis's, which are continued, there are short ones by E. J. Connelley Smith, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Grace King and Julian Ralph. They are all in that none of them get anywhere. They are not stories, they are impressionistic sketches. They are all uncomfortable and sad, and we are frank to say we don't like them. Mr. Davis's story is much better, for it has humor of the more cheerful kind, and there is some story to it. Mr. Hardy's is so much better described by its first title, "The Blemishes," than by its new one, "Heart's Insecurity;" that the name alone is no longer changed. The characters are much like all of Hardy's. He is a young bull, with occasional gleams of intelligence in matters outside of ordinary practical life. His first wife was nothing but a cow, like any of a dozen girls Mr. Hardy has drawn in "Teas" and his other society romances. His cousin, whom he already wants for his second consort, is more nervous, and may be more like human beings. There is nothing in this installment which for realism can equal the preceding in the January number. That was the bloodiest, grimmest, most delightfully sickening and revolting thing we have seen in an English story. It equals some of Zola's best—or worst, as you choose.

Our taste the best article in the number, by A. J. Adams, is Mr. John Bigelow's answer to the question, "What is Gaining?" It is the most sensible piece we have seen in many a day, and may be read with profit both by those who sometimes gamboge about by those who never do. Scribner's comes early, too; and Scribner's is one of the most attractive of all the magazines. We don't think much of ourselves of Mr. Robert Grant's articles on the art of living. Nobody can teach anybody else how to live, by writing about it. But we presume there are people who like them. They are certainly interesting, and they are certainly well illustrated by Mr. Gibson. Indeed, the illustrations are the strong

point in this number. Those of the article on "Recent Work of Ethel Vedder," are especially fine, as are also the examples of Gustav Kruehl, in the series of American wood engravings. There is a splendid portrait, too, of Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Mr. Meredith's story not even a sense of duty will induce us to read in serial form. It is bad enough when you can take in one of his novels at a dose, skipping at will, but to take in twelve doses is too much.

Scribner's is making a specialty of American history this year, and especially American politics. The present number has an article by Mr. Noah Brooks, on the "Passing of the Whigs." Mr. Brooks always seems to be trying to "write down" to the comprehension of his readers—a style perhaps acquired by writing juveniles, but a little tiresome to adults; but he has got together a good many interesting facts, and the illustrations of prominent men, from old portraits, are very good indeed.

Neither Harper's nor Scribner's contains anything about Napoleon.

McClure's, as usual, makes the Corsican its leading feature. Miss Tarbell is getting on a good deal faster with her story than Professor Sloane is with his, and there is a good prospect of her getting clear through before 1896. Mr. Sloane is good to last at least until 1900.

If one may judge from the number of portraits of the Conquering Hero which are collected and printed in McClure's, it is hard to imagine how he ever found time to do anything but sit for his picture. But history records a number of other things that he did; and we are driven to the conclusion that the great majority of the portraits were taken at second hand.

These last two instalments of Miss Tarbell's story present Napoleon in a light which will be new to many readers—as the constructive statesman. Like Julius Caesar, Napoleon was much more than a military engine. His wars almost ruined his country, and of the gains they brought nothing now remains; but the institutions he founded endure to this day; and France is administered under this present Republic on just the plan that Napoleon originated. Perhaps it might be fair to say that Napoleon adopted this plan from designs by previous administrators, notably Richelieu, Mazarin and Colbert; but in its present shape it bears the stamp of his genius more than of any other man's.

There is much in McClure's besides Napoleon. It is a magazine that is always interesting, and always contains something bright and striking.

The other monthlies are just coming in. We must defer noticing them until next week.

TWO METHODS OF REFORM.

There are two theories of the duty of the citizen in this country. One of them is that it is the duty of the citizen to ally himself with one of the great political parties, to attend its primaries, to use this influence in keeping good men at the head of it, and in seeing that good men are nominated for office, and to do what he can to have it advocate good measures and carry them out when it has the power. The other theory is to let parties severely alone, to allow the professional politicians to control them, to let them get as bad as they may, and then to arouse the people to a spasm of reform and clean out the professionals by an independent vote.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has an editorial on this subject which so nearly expresses our own views that we reprint it here entire:

"Ex-Congressman George E. Adams has a better plan of municipal reform than Dr. Parkhurst, to judge by what both men say. Dr. Parkhurst wants no politicians and he consigns them all to eternal torment. Mr. Adams wants more politicians, more good party men who will take enough interest in their politics to go to the ward meetings and primaries and help secure good nominations. This country is ruled by parties because the people are divided into parties. The man who is a party man is a curious thing, the man without a country. Even the mugwumps are radical in their partisanship. It is conceded by all the reformers that the great majority of the people of this city are honest and upright men. This is true of men in the Republican party, and it is also true of men in the Democratic party. No reformer disputes this; but he says that the majority of men do not do their duty, and the party machine fails into bad hands. That may be true, and yet the reformer is ever encouraging this neglect of duty to party and trying to alienate men from the party preliminary to this; must make the party rule good or bad.

"If all the reformers and all the business men who contribute to reform movements and attend reform meetings would become politicians, contribute to party machinery, and attend party primaries to see that the machines are in good hands, we should reform municipal politics without a Lexow committee or the years of agitation by such great leaders as Dr. Parkhurst. The reformers wait for the condition to become so bad that they can excite the people to indignation and revolt. The good politicians would see a way for keeping the condition of the government above the possibility of attacks that would excite indignation and wrath.

"Next spring will be a good time to try Mr. Adams's plan and have every citizen become a politician at the primaries, as well as at the election. If he shall Chicago will have a good City Council whether made up of a Republican or a Democratic majority."

The application of the Parkhurst method of reform in New York city has led to a cleaning up once in about every twenty-five years. In about twenty of the intervening years the city is given over by its "good citizens" to the rule of the thugs and blacklegs of Tammany. In all ordinary times, organization will triumph over disorganization, and the jammers have the organization. The "independent" citizen does not work well with other citizens, and it is only about once in two decades that the machine gets so bad that a combination is possible between all the friends of good government which is strong enough to turn the rascals out.

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ble between all the friends of good government which is strong enough to turn the rascals out.

It does not seem to us that the New York plan is a good one. It may be that in great cities like Chicago and New York it is the only possible one, although we do not believe that; but in smaller cities, like our own, this plan certainly is not the best.

In this country, the party system is too deeply rooted to be torn up. Either you must work in politics through a party, or else nineteen times out of twenty, you must work without accomplishing anything. If the best citizens ally themselves with the two great parties, both will be leavened with intelligence and public spirit. If the best citizens hold aloof from both parties, the country will be governed by the worse citizens, and it will be the fault of the best citizens, because they have not used their influence in the only practical way. We need an occasional Parkhurst, when things have got to a badness which needs cleaning up; but Heaven forbid that we should need one often.

The Brooklyn strike is over, and the cars are running in that city; but the agitation is not over, and the court proceedings promise to last a good while yet. The Brooklyn City Council has voted to revoke the charters of two of the companies, on the ground that they did not keep up their service during the strike. Several motions have been made in the courts to determine to what extent the companies are responsible for not running a full complement of cars during the strike; and the whole trouble is likely to be pretty thoroughly ventilated. The crucial question seems to be whether the companies were so protected from violence during the continuance of the strike that they could have run their cars on the regular schedule. There is one view of the matter, to be sure, which would make the companies responsible for the cutting of the wires on their trolleys, in that they might have prevented it by granting the demands of the strikers; but this view, we suppose is one not likely to be upheld by any court. The success of such a contention would be an invitation to men to destroy property as much as possible. If the strikers had refrained from violence, and left the inability of the companies to run their cars properly without the experienced men to be demonstrated peaceably, and if then the company could not have performed the public service as it ought, then the courts would undoubtedly hold that the companies were remiss, and even a forfeiture of the charter might be held good in law. As it is, we doubt very much whether the companies can be legally punished.

There is a remarkable article in the current number of the North American Review on "Politics and the Farmer," by Mr. Ben F. Clayton, president of the Farmers' congress. This congress is to be distinguished from the Farmers' Alliance. It is non-partisan in its nature, while the Alliance is devoted to the Populist party. Mr. Clayton, after reciting some of the present troubles of the farmer, goes on to say: "Neither of the two great political parties are to blame for this condition of things; the fault lies at the door of the farmer, and is a sad comment on the agricultural voter. His mistake is in not being at the caucus or the primary of the political party to which he belongs; in not recognizing the fact that when the local caucus adjourns, the doors are closed, he is in honor bound to accept the situation and support the candidate. He has no redress except to bolt the ticket of his party. He should have spent the short time required, once or twice in each year, in securing a good farmer, or merchant, or professional man to represent him in the higher councils of his party." This language is worth studying by others than the farmer for whose especial benefit it is written.

The Pacific railways are apparently to be sold out. We don't know what the idea of the House of Representatives is in opposing the refunding of the bonds. Perhaps it proposes to adopt Sutherland's idea, and let the government maintain the roadbed, and allow anybody who pleases to run his private locomotive over it. That would be a great boon to the people, especially to those who have now lost nearly all their property except their locomotives and special cars.

The case of student Diogenes proves that it is not well to place too implicit reliance on all the stories of "outrages" within the Turkish empire. The majority of both Turks and Armenians would rather laugh than speak the truth—it is more natural to them. There seems no good reason, however, to doubt that massacres have been committed in the neighborhood of Sassun.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER.....8.60 LEAD.....23.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 5.—Business today opened up in good shape again and the state of the stocks very much the same as on Monday, that is to say, the silvers weak and the gold ones strong. Great surprise was created when 78 was bid for A. J. and the stock was immediately placed, it being followed by a bid of 75 for 1000 which was as quickly filled. This naturally had a depressing tendency on the stock, but it closed in good demand at 75. Anaconda was the most active stock of the morning with 12,500 sales. The total was largely due to a block of 10,000 which changed hands at the last moment at 37½. The stock is, perhaps, not quite so strong as during the past week but it is, nevertheless, in good demand at 35 and better. Mt. Rosa was another active stock and brought 2½ and 2½, 500 going at those figures. Its condition is to be in no wise changed. Mollie Gibson continues to sell at 95 and all Specimen offered at 2½ is taken up. Half the stocks on the list were traded in, with an average of over 3000 sales in each.

Second Call.

The volume of business at the second call was not so great as at the first, neither were prices so strong. All the old favorites were traded in, however, but the number of shares in each stock was small. The only improvement in price was in Mollie Gibson but as a single hundred changed hands only the price can hardly be taken a fair criterion. Portland and Anaconda both showed considerable decrease in price the one selling at 25½ and the other (Portland) as low as 52½ towards the close of the day. There appears to be quite a little inquiry for Creede and Cripple Creek at 15, but only 3000 were allowed to go out at that figure most of the holders asking 15. There was no trading in Isabella. Mt. Rosa or Specimen though bids were made for large blocks of the latter stock at 100 and 100,000 shares. At the close of the call the market had a very weak appearance. The total sales for the day were 43,111.

Bid. As'd. Sales.

Alamo	112	2	1500
Anaconda	37	37½	12500
Argentine-Juniata	75	77	1500
Bob Lee	60	60½	500
Consolidated	112	115	1500
C. O. D.	21	21	400
Creede & Cripple Creek	15	15	3000
Franklin	55	55	1000
Fanny Rawlings	54	54	1000
Gold and Globe	4	4	1000
Golden Age	60	60	1000
Isabella	101	101	1000
Mt. Rosa	25	25	1000
Mollie Gibson	95	95	3000
Pharmacist	51	51	1000
Portland	51	51	1000
Specimen	2½	2½	2000
Summit	9	9	1000
Union	95	95	1500
Work	25	25	1000

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Franklin	55	55	1000
Fanny Rawlings	54	54	1000
Gold and Globe	4	4	1000
Golden Age	60	60	1000
Isabella	101	101	1000
Mt. Rosa	25	25	1000
Mollie Gibson	95	95	3000
Pharmacist	51	51	1000
Portland	51	51	1000
Specimen	2½	2½	2000
Summit	9	9	1000
Union	95	95	1500
Work	25	25	1000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Anaconda, 11,000 at 37½, 500 at 37, 500 at 36½ and 200 at 36; A. J., 200 at 78, 200 at 77½, 100 at 77 and 100 at 75; Gold and Globe, 100 at 5; Isabella, 1000 at 101 and 500 at 101; Mt. Rosa, 500 at 25 and 300 at 24; Mollie G., 100 at 95 and 100 at 94; Specimen, 200 at 2½; Union, 1500 at 95; Work, 1500 at 25. For the second call they were: Anaconda, 1000 at 37½; A. J., 200 at 78 and 100 at 75; Creede and Cripple Creek, 500 at 15; Gold and Globe, 100 at 4; Golden Age, 100 at 60; Mt. Rosa, 100 at 25; Portland, 100 at 51; Pharmacist, 100 at 51; Specimen, 100 at 2½; Union, 100 at 95; Work, 100 at 25.

The Denver Pitt.

Special to The Gazette.
Denver, Feb. 5.—The market here has been in a peculiar state for the past two days for the reason that business has been carried on in a very half-hearted manner at the beginning of the call and only a few shares of stock have been traded in. This feature was noticeable this morning and though trading opened up very dull there was a good deal of it before the close of business for the day. The center of attraction was divided between Anaconda and Bankok, with the latter the stronger stock. It started out at 23½, closing at 24 and was followed by a bid of 25, closing at 25½. Big Six was also taken up several points, from 7 to 8 cents, with none offered at the close at less than 8½. Aola was not quite so strong, there being a good many offers at 1 but only 1000 sales. Mollie Gibson had 800 sales but all were below the 8½ mark. The closing quotations on this stock were very close.

High. Low. Sales.

Amity	95	11	1000
Anaconda	35½	37	2310
Aola	8	8	1000
Boston & Idaho Tun.	22½	22	2000
Bankok	8	8½	2400
Big Six	18½	19	100
Forenaugh	51½	51	100
Fanny Rawlings	52	52	100
Gold Standard	23	23	100
Gold and Globe	55	55	100
Justice	214	214	2000
Mollie Gibson	99	100	800
Mt. Rosa	25	25	100
Pharmacist	51	51	100
Work	25	25	100

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 5.—There was considerable increase in the amount of gold deposited at the mint to-day when taken into comparison with the past day or so. The deposits were 18 in number with an aggregate weight of 1018 ounces, giving a valuation of \$101,800. The different deposits were as follows: Grand View mine at Oursay, 68 ounces; Boulder county, 40

ounces; Gilpin, 332 ounces in eight deposits; New Mexico, 21 ounces; Idaho, 8 ounces; old jewelry, 18 ounces. Three big retorts, each about the size of the crown of a man's hat, came from the San Miguel Consolidated company, and weighed 328 ounces.

Curb Sales.

Outside of some heavy sales in Golden Dale, in which "Bell" figured conspicuously and about 20,000 in Aola there was not much business doing in the unlisted stocks yesterday. The price of Golden Dale improved considerably and now stands at ¼ bid which is better than it has been for many days past. Out of the poor at Keystone comes to the front with a block of 10,000 which brought 2 cents.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

Low.	High.	Sales.
Addie E.	1	14
Aola	1	14
Anaconda	37	37½
Anchorage-Leland	9½	10
Bankers	2	2½
Blue Bell	2	2½
Black Diamond	4½	5
Broken Hill	6	7
Ben Hur	14	15
Bull Hill Apex	14	15
Calumet	14	15
Champion	4½	5
Combination	1	1½
Columbine	1	1½
Colo. City & Manitou	1	1½
Copper Mountain	7½	8
Enterprise	80	100
Elkhorn	1	1½
Eureka	3	3½
Free Coinage	14	15
Garfield-Grouse	14	15
Golden Dale	1	1½
Golden Eagle	1	1½
Gold Standard	34	4
Gould	34	4
Granite Hill	62	65
Goldstone	62	65
Isadore	214	215
Keystone	2	2½
Ladessa	3½	3½
Lemhi	7	8
Monarch	7	8
Moose	14	2
Mutual	1	1½
Matt France	1	1½
Nipple Mountain	14	15
New Market	14	15
Nugget	134	135
Ophir	7½	8
Orphan Bell	62	65
Raven Hill	4½	5
Railway Postal	4½	5
Ruth-Esther	65	68
Star of the West	4	4½
Sacramento	14	15
Shasta	14	15
Standard	14	15
Tarasca	14	15
Victor	3.05	3.05
Victor Consolidated	14	15
Virginia	14	15
Whisper	14	15
Whisper Fortune	14	15
Miscellaneous	14	15
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Weekly Letter Ext. act.

Messrs. Doubleday, Rope & Co., in their last weekly letter say: "The working of the A. J. mine has been badly interfered with during the past month by very imperfect ventilation. At times it has been only possible to work one-half of the mine and in many instances in stormy weather hand work has only been practicable. To remedy this trouble a ventilation system has been planned and an engine, blower and air mains have been ordered. All this machinery is on the road and should be in place in a few days. Development work can then be vigorously pushed forward and the working force increased. Meanwhile the mine is still maintaining regular shipments of about 30 tons of ore per day. Although the Gibson returns at present are much less than they have been for the past few months, there are more than sufficient to pay expenses. It has not yet been announced that a February dividend will be paid, although the company are in a position to do so, as they have a reserve of \$130,000 in the treasury."

The following is taken from the weekly letter of Mr. Francis J. Hobbs: "Everything at present points to an active winter in mining stocks for the next three months. Investors are looking to Colorado's great gold producing mines and are buying heavily stocks that are based on developed property. The stock of the Portland Gold Mining company cannot be spoken of too highly. Three-quarters of the stock is held by the original investors, and it stands to reason that the owners of such a large proportion will do everything in their power to bring the mine to the most successful point possible in production, thus benefiting themselves and the smaller holders of the stock. With five producing mines and every appliance for the economical handling of the ore taken out it is no wonder that the Portland stock is more sought after for an investment than almost any other stock of the Cripple Creek district. The company has paid two dividends amounting to \$80,000 and an increase in the amount per month may be expected as soon as contemplated improvements are completed."

The following is culled from Mr. Arthur A. Canfield's weekly letter: "A horrible suspicion that the Gibson company has passed the February dividend has paralyzed trading in this great silver producer, and consequently a 20 per cent. decline has occurred this week. Last Saturday's quotation of \$124 bid was replaced by to-day's, \$102. Although the mine is said to be doing fairly well with its low grade ores, this statement does not warrant a continuation of dividends. When Gibson ran out of high grade ore nearly two years ago a similar decline took place, and stockholders who had sufficient courage to hold on to their shares until a richer body was encountered, were well repaid for their confidence in the mine and its management. Considering the large unexplored territory owned by the company and the nature of the Aspen district, it is exceedingly likely that many rich ore chutes still exist only to be opened up by further development, money for which worth the company has in plenty. This has been a great week for the gold stocks. Portland advanced from 7 to 6½, sagging a little on account of large realizations to 50, but now stands firm at 55 bid. As said before, this is undoubtedly an enormously rich property. During the last half month it has produced more than a half million dollars and above expenses, salaries of officers and valuable improvements in its mining plant. A rich strike

in the Anaconda tunnel, 400 feet below the surface workings, has given the stock a tremendous start and it is now in great demand at 40 cents. As there is now no doubt about the authenticity of the reported strike, an advance, although not perhaps as imminent as the future, is available. As these leading mines have monopolized the interest, the other gold stocks have been quiet, but they are likely to strengthen through sympathy and increased confidence in the future success of the Cripple Creek district.

Speaking of the exchange and other matters the Woods Investment company say: "While it is not to be expected that any institution on W. I. give universal satisfaction, we believe the exchange is being recognized, both locally and by holders of mining stocks throughout the country, as a safe and sound factor in the business. The acceptance of a stock by its listing committee giving it an endorsement and standing not obtainable in any other way. It is unjust to hold the exchange responsible for the low prices at which certain stocks are selling; these prices are the result of a number of factors, the law of supply and demand, there being less opportunity for manipulation with listed than with curb stocks as it is, in many cases, impossible to secure absolutely reliable information as to sales and prices on the latter. Work was recently resumed on the main Anaconda tunnel the mine was struck at a point 1120 feet below the surface, the main factor in causing the renewed activity in this stock. While a large vein containing some very rich ore was disclosed and further development may demonstrate that it is the main lead the tunnel has been driven, it is easy to over-estimate the value of the strike as but a small portion of the vein is pay. It is, however, very gratifying to the stockholders, many of whom had about given up hope of the tunnel striking anything."

Current News.

Over one hundred thousand shares have been bought and sold on "change" in the past two days.

James Burns of the Portland is quoted as saying that the mine would produce a million and a quarter in 1895.

The Hillside, on Mineral Hill, returns some assays, but the ore is not sufficiently rich in body for shipment.

Off board sales yesterday were: Anaconda, 1000 at 36½; Fanny Rawlings, 600 at 54; Union, 200 at 94 and 400 at 10½, buyer 30 days.

It is thought that the Scranton and Anna Lee veins will unite at a depth of about 900 feet. The shaft of the former is 500 feet deep and goes down at the rate of 50 feet a month.

A seam of ore a foot wide running about two ounces has been opened up on the Triangle at a depth of 60 feet. It is probably not the Dolly Varden vein, for which the work was originally started.

A Denver paper says that the Victor, which pays a 10-cent dividend this month, has enough in the treasury for four or five months of the same kind, and more, or booked out than can be stored in a year.

The United Mines company at Creede received a new assay outfit by express yesterday and it will be placed in the new building erected for that purpose. The new machinery is at in position and the work of sinking is being rapidly forwarded.

At a meeting of the Mt. Rosa company called to consider the question of withdrawing the stock from the market, it was decided by a large majority not to take such action and the motion, which appears to have been put merely as a matter of form, was killed.

The big sale of 100,000 shares of Golden Dale made in Denver yesterday was from J. S. Hall of the city to G. O. Keeler of Denver. The price obtained was ¼ cent per share.

The G. H. has a shaft down 65 feet on the vein with a drift of 30 feet from the bottom of the shaft. The vein matter, which is a porous pink quartz, assays \$18 to the ton in gold.

Armstrong & Co., lessees on the Princess E., at joining the Raven, shipped a lot of about 15 tons of ore to the Victor sampler. We were not able to ascertain the results, but the outward appearance was very flattering.

The last shipment of ore from the Kentucky Belle at Creede was 21104 pounds of silver to the ton. The low grade ore returned, over 90 ounces to the ton. Both consignments of ore were made to the Durango smelter.

The Nipple Mountain company, operating in Cripple Creek, are about to bond and lease two of their claims located on Nipple Mountain. The properties of the company have lately been inspected by a mining expert who is believed to have passed most favorably upon them.

A rumor has been going the rounds of a big strike having been made in one of the Isabella properties lately but denied. Some very good assays have been obtained on some of the ore, however, and it is thought that this fact has become known and has been the cause of the rumor.

The Jolly Tar is the lower extension of the Strong mine and owned by the Strong Mining company. Wilson, Culp and Dickie have got a year's lease and bond on this property and they are putting machinery in place, which will be in operation in a week from now. This property is in the best locality and the showing justifies the present outlay.

A few men are working on the Mary McKinney at Aspen, but two of the lessees on the property are now idle. The claim shows one of the strongest veins in that part of the district, but the filing has not been mineralized as highly as some others. A treatment that would have a profit on \$10 ore would make the mine a small bonanza.

The finishing touches have now been put to the new office of Messrs. Anderson & Fitzgibbon, 200 Bank B. B. Co. The building is that the firm have one of the most handsome offices in the city. The front part of the office is divided off with a polished mahogany and wrought iron partition which is very handsome. The floor inside is finished with rich rugs and the rest of the fittings are in keeping.

shape, however, more particularly those at the south and north ends of the claim. The lessees on the Cripple Creek ledge, Messrs. G. M. Carter and J. M. Kinsey, report having opened up a vein of good looking ore on that property. Assays on the vein matter do not run very high, yet the ore looks most encouraging. The claim belongs to the Keystone company which has also leased a part of its claim to Mr. D. P. Hill who started up work yesterday.

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has decided to take a hand in the discussion now going on regarding county division. To this end a meeting of the executive committee was held yesterday and it was decided to send a committee to Denver to discuss the matter. A set of resolutions will be framed which will be presented and the committee is instructed to use its best efforts to prevent the division of El Paso county.

Likely one of the most flattering prospects in the camp at the present time is the Little Magnolia, located between the Colorado and Anaconda, which is being worked under the management of Harry Walker, an old-time Denver boy, for Denver parties. Where work is progressing the hill rises quite abruptly and a tunnel has been driven in on the vein for a distance of 50 feet. Within a short distance it will cut a phono-like cycle and here it is believed, good values will be found.

It is learned on good authority that the Dolly Varden lessees are now shipping, on the average, between four and five cars of ore per week which returns about three ounces in gold to the ton. The ore is very even in grade. Satisfactory treatment of the low grade ore has not yet been made, but a trial is now to be made with 60 tons at the Victor Sampling works which it is expected will return about one and one-half ounces to the ton.

A stockholders' meeting of the Union Pacific Gold Mining company operating at Cripple Creek, is advertised for March 5. The purpose of the meeting is to re-organize the affairs of the company and to prosecute further work on the claims. The company is working on lot 26 school section 36 which is on Grouse mountain. They have a very good showing and are further encouraged to work by the good vein that has been opened up in lot 26, which is the ore from which is said to run \$15 to the ton.

The lessees on the Adams ledge, belonging to the M. Rosa company, think they have opened up the Strong vein on that ground. The course that it is now taking will take it through the south end of the A. J. Rosa ledge and offers to bond and lease this property have been made. The company will not consider a bond on the claim but are willing to lease it, and it is probable that a prominent firm of this city will do so. The Mt. Rosa company has recently given a lease on the extension of the Granite ledge.

A company proposes to start work in Virginia and California during the coming summer to filter the ocean water and collect 97 per cent of the 2 per cent of gold contained therein. The company is called the Carbon Gold Precipitated company and it is estimated that with a force of eight men it will be possible to handle a plant of 2000 barrels water, each one of which will filter a steady stream of hot water of 1000 miners' inches of water. The collection of gold at 3 cents per cubic yard can easily be estimated for every hour's run of the plant. The process proposed is the invention of Giles Otis Pearce.



ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Newell, Jr., deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Richard Newell, Jr., of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the 1st day of January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 24th day of December, A. D. 1894.

HARLAN P. LILLIBRIDGE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eliza E. Newell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Eliza E. Newell, of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the 1st day of January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Rezin H. Maxwell, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 15th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 110, at page 413, conveyed to Kirk H. Field, trustee, the following (described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit: Southwest quarter section two (sw. 2) southeast quarter section three (se. 3) northeast quarter, northeast quarter section ten (ne. 10) and northwest quarter, northwest quarter section eleven (nw. 11), all in township thirteen (13), south of range seventy-one (71), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. In trust, to secure the payment of one promissory note or bond therein described, together with the interest thereon as provided for in said note and deed of trust; and whereas, said Rezin H. Maxwell has made default in

TYPE ON SYMPOSIUMS.

REG VES AN ACCOLN OF HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON.

A National Post That Bids Fair to Take Up the Entire Time of the Senator and Congressman—The Power of Imagination Illustrated by a Story.

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since locating here for the winter I have received a crackling box full of letters from people who are getting up what they call symposiums on various questions of national interest. "What woman would you select for a second wife?" and such vital subjects as that.

The writer generally says, for instance: "I am preparing a symposium on the question, 'Do you think that literary work done between meals is likely to endure?'"

"I shall have the opinions of Dr. Calmidge, Steve Brockie, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Marsden W. Weller, John D. Sullivan, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rufus K. Kipling,

and the Amoroze been called away to his celestial abode we could have stood this perhaps, but he is past 45 now and is his own master, I judge, by his general air.

Little Amoroze is a sewing machine and wears an unimpeachable heart, thus saving enough money to buy a side bar buggy. His neck has cascades of olive green freckle work on the back and wrinkles across it like snail tracks on the beach. He still regards himself as a strange beauty, and rices with one foot outside the buggy, thus exposing to view a tight boot with immovable heels, such boots as those generally worn by the lost and undone.

Looking at little Amoroze at the age of 45, with a soft hat, formerly plum colored, but now faded to the color of the San Luis, and with that droop and sag of the stomach which tell of salubrious biscuits and no mass, one would think that to burn those old tresses and sell the glass case would be no sin.

He is living with his second wife now and trying to draw her into his own pension, but a noted rival wrote to congress about it, and now little Amoroze has changed his name to Paradoxous.

In Eugene's justly celebrated congress of animals there were at one time 17 ferocious carnivorous animals of different species mixed up together in a big steel cage. They sat around there for half an hour, half of them on the Republican side and half on the Democratic side of the cage, looking fierce for the purpose of earning their salaries, but, in fact, perfectly at peace with each other. There was a so-called Professor Johnson that seemed equally at home on both sides.

Seeing the senator from South Carolina continually yammering about Don Cameron's death the other day reminded me of the peace that seemed to hover around Eugene's.

When Senator Vance was in the mountains of his own state and dying, not far from his boyhood home, one day Senator Edmunds climbed up from the Blue Mountain station and carried with him a basket of Vermont apples.

"I've been thinking of you a good deal, Mr. Vance," he said, "and trying to find an excuse for coming down here. I remembered that at the Centennial North Carolina took the world's highest award for apples. I had some in my orchard that I thought you might like, so I have brought down a basket that I picked myself."

The stricken senator was a good deal affected by this, and then and there the two senatorial warriors stacked arms to eat apples and tenderly talk of their peaceful boyhood in widely separated states.

Senator Proctor sheds maple syrup every spring in the senate. He calls it "scattering sweetness on the desert air." By doing this he has convinced the senate that most of our "genuine Vermont maple syrup" is made in Louisiana.

One morning in the house several years ago every member found on his desk a little jar of the finest and most fragrant of Lorillard's snuff.

Curiosity got the better of discretion, and before the prayer was half completed 27 states had voted on the Lorillard matter, while tears were flowing down the furrowed cheeks of as many more representatives.

I watched a hotel cockroach of this class yesterday at Wilbur's. He came into the reading room, with molasses on his whiskers, and I was about to say that he entered strip-tinted, but we will let that pass. He watched his chance and nipped a morning paper while the owner was looking the other way. He then gradually worked his way into the most comfortable chair, and after he had read the paper up one side and down the other he espied a spare sheet of note writing paper on one table and an envelope on another.

Quick as thought he acquired them and very wisely became the head of a "symposium." Such a man as this is powerful to annoy a good many incensed people. He can write to congress inside of a week on snatched stationery and ask several hundred other people to please state what their views are on the question, "Do you think of Arc (or Rig) in wearing pants?"

Grave senatorial grandfathers are expected to snout themselves up in the congressional library with a tin bucket of punch and stay there until they settle this question. Earnest people all over the Union are asked to lay aside their various jobs that they may assist in getting together an opinion on a subject which interests nobody but the two ogged "syndicate" with the bigwigged board and the buttoned bouquet of soft boiled eggs.

Speaking of aesthetic decorations brings to mind a parlor ornament which I saw in a country home last summer. It consisted of a bunch of day colored hair under a glass receiver which stood on a marble table in the sitting room. I learned afterward that when little Amoroze was a lad he had tried to caress tresses with a lamp west of this gluggergapsy dought in a roll on the top of his head.

A couple of days ago the neighboring servants began to complain of the odor, and as the owner of the grounds whereon the body had been deposited was away temporarily it was suggested that the boys who played on the adjoining grounds every day should get over the ledge and secure the remains, so that they might be entombed.

The boys crept up toward the sturdy body with patent roller skis on their noses, but could not approach nearer than 25 feet, though they could see the still calm features of the little person through the green leaves of the currant bushes. Evidently in life it had been a watch dog, and even in death it succeeded in keeping the boys away from the fruit. It was kind of touching to see the little corpse buried in the snow so safe in death, yet so eloquent with its even voiceless cry made people pay attention.

The boys came back to report that the dog seemed to crave that part of Washington mostly for himself, and that he was not only content with his lot, but desired most of it for his own use.

By and by the neighbors got uneasy about their dead dog. Washington gets pretty hot in summer, and even a moderate sized dog under the genial rays of an August sun will attract more or less criticism sometimes than the administration.

This one did.

So a lady on the corner, whose house and grounds are next door to where the dog seemed to be making place, sent word to the police department asking for a cart and a good old-fashioned memorial orator to be sent up to K Street.

Mean time the owner returned to his residence, and the lady who lives next door went over to speak to him about how his animal was violating a city ordinance on those grounds. Before she could get at the subject, however, the owner's son came along from the garden with a life sized china dog.

"There," said the father, "I thought I had conceived that china dog in the currant bushes where it wouldn't be found any more, but he's gone and disappeared."

"Is that the dog that has been there in the bushes the past two weeks?"

"Yes."

"Well, the police will be here after it in a few minutes."

"Why?"

"Well, we thought we could smile a good deal lately, and people threatened to move away if the police didn't do something with it. Some of my friends said that the dog kept them awake nights. One family whose son is at Congress's school, N. C., and who are used to the cover scent of air of Elizabeth and the Standard Oil works, moved away yesterday on account of it."

And soon afterward the police did come along to relieve the neighborhood of the poisonous and pestiferous odor of a china dog. This is a true story told me by one of the victims.

Imagination is a great thing. I have seen a fresh air crane, after hours of restlessness on a Pullman car at night, raise a window and sleep sweetly, forgetting that it was a dog's window.

Thirty years ago I wrote a composition upon "The Powers of Imagination," and then said, "The powers of imagination are certainly many and wonderful." Pungent and radical as this statement seemed to me at the time, I can say now true, even after the flip of years, that I see no reason for changing my mind.

Bill Wake

A Change of Season.

When the two girls met on Woodward avenue the other morning, there was a look of recognition in each face and for a while they conveyed to any but the most obtuse the knowledge that there was something of interest between them. It was too public right there to go into details, so they hurried along to a quiet place on a side street. Then the younger one gave way to her curiosity.

"Did Frank come up last night?" she asked excitedly.

"Of course. Frank has been every night for two weeks."

"Did he propose?"

"Yes," she answered.

"And did you accept him?"

"Certainly."

"The first one showed her disappointment."

"Oh," she exclaimed, "was it you who said that?"

"What should I have done?" asked the other in astonishment.

"Why, made him wait a week and ask again, of course."

The older one actually whistled her surprise.

"Well, I guess not," she said. "This isn't summer time."

Then they both laughed and came back on to Woodward avenue and went chattering along volubly.—Detroit Free Press.

A Portentful Philosopher.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, ain't it?" said Keanterling Mike.

"Of course it is," replied P. O. O'Connell.

"Well, that's the reason I don't accept no job from nobody. If I was worth anything I might be tempted to go on a strike. And then see how trouble'd I'd be in"—Washington Star.

ESTATE PAID.

THE SENATE CLEVELAND WORKING FOR REPUBLICAN VOTES.

That Party to be Enticed Into Supporting Some Financial Measure—Plans for the Extra Session Now Working.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Some of the astute statesmen in Congress are at this time working a very clever design in trying to entice the Republicans in Congress to support a financial measure at this time. No one doubts that Mr. Cleveland and his associates are doing one thing, and that is, they are not the least, hope of a proposed measure, and through the Senate. That it can go through the House is extremely doubtful, but if it should, it would be a matter of some gratification, but no benefit.

It, however, the measure is so reconstructed in committee as to get practically the whole support of the Republicans in the House, all that Mr. Cleveland aims at will be accomplished. His plan is properly understood. What he is credited with wanting more than anything else at this time is to commit the Republicans to immediate action on the financial question.

Some time ago, as stated in the Washington Star, a general understanding was reached between the silver Republicans and the other Republicans in both Houses that if the Fifty-fourth Congress was called to meet a special session they would hold a caucus in the House, and would devote the session to the simple act of increasing the revenues of the country, leaving the currency question to go over until the regular session. This suggestion is said to have first come from Mr. Reed, and was promptly agreed to by all who were present, but the matter was canvassed among the Republicans in both Houses, until a substantial agreement was reached, the silver men readily assenting. In all Republican speeches since then the present deplorable condition of the treasury has been charged to a lack of revenue, and the Democrats have been urged to present some proposition for an increase of revenue.

In his speech on the sugar bill Mr. Wilson, armed with statistics by the Secretary of the Treasury, denied vigorously that the trouble was with the revenue. The President's message denied that an increase of revenue would relieve the treasury, and makes that proposition the basis of his urgent recommendation for the adoption of the financial measure which he proposes.

It is now proposed that the Republicans in the committee, with the assistance of the silver Republicans, shall be permitted to reframe this bill to suit themselves, so as to make it practically a Republican measure and to secure for it the support of nearly all the Republicans in the House—as outlined in dispatches several days ago. It is almost impossible to get the Democrats to agree to this plan. Such amendments have been suggested have been promptly adopted, and the leading Republicans of the committee say that the bill will be reported in a way to receive practically the whole support of the House.

It is this proposition that Mr. Cleveland will have accomplished practically all that he could have hoped for in sending in his message. He will have committed the Republicans to an acknowledgment of the necessity for such a measure and at the same time have secured the support of the House. If this proposition fails, the organization of this Congress, as he undoubtedly expects it to, he will call the next Congress together in special session for the Republicans to complete the work which they will have begun in this. It is urged that the Republicans are fully committed to this Congress, and to the necessity of legislation, and to a particular measure they cannot decline to take up the question on being called together for that purpose in a special session of the next Congress.

Mr. Cleveland knew of the intention of the Republicans to take up the currency question if called in special session, and he is credited with the design of forcing them to action by this method. In pursuance of this plan it will make very little difference how few Democratic votes the bill gets so long as the Republicans of the House support it with substantial unanimity. According to the construction of Mr. Cleveland's plan his message was intended for the next Congress rather than this, and it is the work of the next session which is now being done by the Banking committee. Of course, the work will all have to be done over again in the next Congress, but it is hoped that so many Republicans will be committed to it that it will require little more than formal action in committee to get practically the same proposition before the next House. One of the other of the Republican members of the Banking committee, the Hon. Charles D. Walcott, is being whipped into shape satisfactory to the Republicans will be chairman of this committee when the next Congress is organized, and when his measure is brought before the committee it will be practically one of his own making.

The Banking and Currency committee to-day adopted an amendment to the Springer bill, proposed by Mr. Walker, which provides that from and after July 1, 1895, 10 per cent of cash national bank reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, and not less than half of these coin or coin certificates shall be in gold, and that the reserve shall be kept in coin or coin certificates in amounts increased at the rate of 10 per cent each quarter until the whole reserve is in coin or coin certificates, one-half in gold.

Congress Banking committee did not complete their work of the day yesterday. They met again this afternoon for further consideration of the matter, the pending proposition being an amendment providing that the greenbacks shall be retired no more rapidly than they are replaced by national bank notes. The opposition of the committee are doing all they can to render the measure objectionable and to delay it being reported from the committee.

For the Summer School.

Following is an extract from a letter received from President Andrews of Brown University, in response to an invitation extended by Mr. Dexter, to give a course of lectures before the Summer School.

"While I cannot so far ahead make any definite promise to come to Colorado in July, yet I will go so far as to say that I will do so unless something comes up to render it impossible."

The following letter has just been received by Mr. Dexter from President Andrews, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1895: Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 21st inst.

with the accompanying prospectus of the Colorado Summer School. I appreciate the fact that I have been asked annually for some years to give an address or a short course of lectures before the Summer School. And though I have hitherto been obliged to decline, it was not from any lack of interest in your enterprise. I hope I may be able to accept your invitation this year. But my engagement I make at this date must be subject to unforeseen contingencies which may arise. You will therefore understand that if nothing arises to prevent my going to Colorado, I shall accept your invitation to give a short course of lectures on "Ethics" before the Summer School this summer. Very truly yours, J. G. SCHURMAN.

Principal G. B. Turnbull, High School, Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE KICKER.

What Some People are Finding to Growl About.

"Did you ever see anything like that?" said the Sanitary Kicker, who was walking along the south side of Pike's Peak avenue from Nevada towards Tejon. He pointed to the chimney of the Bank block. Clouds of thick, dense, black smoke were pouring out of it and rolling slowly northward. "By and by there will be a soot shower," said the kicker. "Were you ever out in a soot shower with a pearl colored \$5 hat on? If you never were, then you don't know much about a soot shower."

"Then look at the invalids. Is it good for so many of them to live in a smudge all the time? Look down town any evening about sundown, and you will see the pall of smoke resting over it, and the same thing early in the morning."

"The Bank block is not the only stoner, by any means. The Artlers is just as bad, and there are others."

"Yes, there is an ordinance forbidding dense smoke to issue from chimneys; but there is a neat little exception in it of all buildings heated by steam, which lets out the hotels and business blocks—everything, in short, but the laundries and the sewer houses; and I'm not sure but the laundries could get out too, for they are heated by steam if anything is, though the steam is not in pipes."

"If this town is going to continue to set up as a health resort, you must stop this smoke nuisance, and you must do it right quick, for I know already of a number of people who have moved away on account of it."

"Kicking again?"

"Of course I'm kicking again," said the Political Kicker. "Aren't there any stenographers in this town, that they had to go to Denver to get one? I've seen several political deals before, but this one yanks the bum. I'm a chronic kicker myself, but this time only one of a large and arduous, and we're only rehearsing a little now."

"This time it wasn't any of the professional kickers—it was only an amateur; but he was kicking as hard as he knew how, and it was about the Winter Night College."

"First we agreed on Tuesday night," he said, "and then a lot of people said they couldn't come any other night but Friday. Then General Booth came on Tuesday, and Christmas and New Year, came on Tuesday, and the meetings were put on Friday. As soon as we fixed Friday night, everything began to be on that evening. Concerts, prayer-meetings, entertainments of all sorts—everything came Friday. The College started on Tuesday, and the High School (Glee club) everything, in fact, that you could think of, all came Friday. There's a hoodoo on it."

It was Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. A man came rushing into one of the stores near the four corners.

"Cash me a cheque," he said in a hurry.

"How big?"

"Twenty-five."

"Can't do it."

"Why not? The bank is open and I've got a lot of the banks closing up at 12 o'clock. If the poor, overworked young men, who have to be there before 10 o'clock every morning, and never get out till after 3:30 in the afternoon, five days in the week, and these poor fellows must have a half holiday every week, let 'em take it Tuesday, or some other day besides Saturday."

"You're right," chimed in the storekeeper. "They turn us into banks every Saturday, make us no end of trouble, delay our regular customers, run us all out of change and what's the result? It's a nuisance. If I have to act as private bank much longer, to do the work the banks won't do, I'll charge a commission."

"I've got to stay here over Monday," chimed in a stranger who had been listening. "Because the banks are shut. I came on to business all right, and could have finished it and gone home tonight, but I could have got into a bank. I never heard of bank holidays on Saturday all the year round. I don't believe they have 'em any other place."

There are plenty of other kinds of kicks—these are only a sample. There may be good reason for some of the kicks. For others there may be no reason, save a natural contrariness in the kickers. This column pretends to be no censorial or editorial function—it is simply a report of things heard during the week. Next week there may be something else to kick about.

Woman's Suffrage to be Held.

Atlanta Ga., Feb. 2.—The convention of the National Woman Suffrage association adjourned to-night after adopting a set of resolutions and electing officers. The next annual session will be held in Washington.

These officers will conduct the association for the coming year: Miss Susan B. Anthony, president; Rev. Anna Shaw of Philadelphia, vice president; Miss Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, recording secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Washington, treasurer, and Mrs. Carrie L. Chapman Catt, chairman of the committee on organization.

The resolutions declare that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people must be a government composed equally of men and women, the equal co-operation of the sexes being essential, alike to a happy home, a reformed society, a Christian church and a democratic state."

The active co-operation of all organizations of men and of women which are in sympathy with the principles of political equality is requested.

Congress is petitioned to grant to women the full rights of citizenship guaranteed to them under the constitution. Heartly congratulations are extended to each one on the recent action of its Legislature.

lature in favor of women's enfranchisement. The convention expresses its appreciation of the action of the men of Utah and of all other men who are assisting the women of the country in the struggle for the ballot. Sympathy is extended to the women of New York and Kansas for the victory deferred in the recent campaigns for their enfranchisement. The action of the majorities in those States is deplored as arbitrary and unjust.

"The declaration goes on to say: 'We congratulate the State of Kentucky upon the beneficial influence of which, as shown in the campaign of last year, and we call attention to the fact that women enfranchised such campaigns would no longer be needed.'"

"We congratulate the Women's Municipal League of the City of New York on its valuable and efficient work during the recent campaign in the cause of good government, and recommend to women the formation of societies for political study."

"We congratulate Mrs. Holley of Colorado upon the success of her bill for raising the age of protection from 16 to 21 years, and upon the fact that the first bill ever introduced by a woman representative in a State Legislature was for the protection of girls."

COLORADO ASSEMBLY.

The House Takes a Vacation and the Senate Talks About Hanging.

Denver, Feb. 2.—There was no session of the lower branch of the Legislature today, that body having adjourned last night until Monday morning. Many of the representatives took advantage of the vacation to visit their homes, and few were seen around the capitol this morning. The house chamber to-day was in possession of workmen, who are placing in position an immense chandelier from the center of the ceiling. No other cause was assigned for the House of Representatives leaving the day than the necessity of vacating the premises while this work was in progress.

The Senate session this morning was devoted entirely to receiving reports of standing committees and discussion of the bill abolishing capital punishment. When the Senate at 12:15 this afternoon adjourned until Monday morning the debate on this question had not been concluded, and it was the understanding of the Senators that before a vote on the subject was taken more thorough consideration should intervene. No vote was taken and the bill will come up again next week.

There were no evidences of any disposition on the part of the Senate to confirm the new police board. If differences of opinion among the Republican members of the Senate had been reflected on this question the fact was not manifested by any individual or collective movement during the morning session. Members of the committee holding the appointments stated that the matter would not be brought before the Senate to-day. Senator Leitch left last night for his home, and the understanding was that nothing would be officially done in the way of confirmation before Monday afternoon and perhaps Tuesday.

Items from Balfour.

The Black Joe company are working their two shafts as usual, and expect to continue until they have a pay mine. They are in the Balfour News, Professor Sadler was in charge of the work for the purpose of examining the mineral deposits of this district, and especially of the Black Joe property. Their reason for having an examination is so that they may find their pay mineral at the nearest point from the present workings or to be able to get pay mineral and place the mine on a paying basis without expending a vast amount of money to no special advantage. After the examination of this property Mr. Sadler expressed his belief that his property as well as the entire district would be developed into a good paying section. The shaft is to a depth of 125 feet. The machinery has been working smoothly all of the time.

The force has been increased on the King of the Rockies to 15 men on the main shaft, besides the surface work being done on their adjoining claims. On Thursday Professor Sadler, the most reliable expert in the State, was engaged by the company to make an examination and report on the mines, and outline the best manner of future development. The report, in detail, has not been received, awaiting the return on assays and drill runs taken at the time of examination, but it is known that the company is more than pleased with the results as far as heard from. Professor Sadler expressed the opinion that one of the veins—a five-foot streak of quartz—was a free milling ore and a very little drifting would soon block out or enough to run a mill for a year's steady work, but the rich high grade ore would be found at the drainage level about 100 feet below the present depth, also that an ore chute would likely be encountered by drifting to the east along the pay streak to a point where the porphyry and granite come in contact and also a drift west along the 200 foot level to the triple intersection of the three veins, the Wyoming, King of the Rockies, and the quartz veins of milling ore. At one or all three of these points rich ore bodies would be found and likely a good shipping ore reached at any of the intermediate points. The beauty of this plan of development is the fact that these drifts will block out a body of ore if it proves free milling, that at present values would yield the company a profit of \$40,000 over and above the cost of mining and treatment, without even touching the main ore bodies. Aside from this several of their other claims show a milling ore.

The very fact that the whole mountain for a mile or more in either direction and also all the drifts in then mine will show a gold value from \$1 to \$20 and the value steadily increasing with depth is considered prima facie evidence that ore bodies will be found by the system outlined and especially at the drainage level and the porphyry contact.

The Pride of Cripple Creek, located on Ironclad hill, is being worked by Oscar Lampman, A. B. Cox and others. The shaft is down 45 feet and an assay on their sample of a streak two feet in width, made Thursday, went at the rate of \$84.50 per ton. The quartz which gave this value was looked upon as worthless until tested. The owners are more than pleased at the result and think they will make a shipment to one of the smelters in the near future.

There is a fortune awaiting somebody in the hills to the west directly above the little stream called Cripple Creek. People owning lands in that vicinity, however, appear to be afraid to work the ground.—Times.



THE HOTEL COCKROACH.

Mrs. Cleveland, J. A. Weller, Wilcox, General E. J. Grubb, L. King Chang and a diversified opinion also from Mrs. Christine, the two peace negotiating.

"By giving me an answer of 600 to 800 words for publication over your signature you will do me a great favor and aid us in settling this long vexed question regarding literary methods and as to what character of literature and at what time executed, must be the literary work to outlive the corroding efforts of erosive centuries."

A dozen people reply to this letter. Some are literary, some are pugilists, some are big game jumpers, some are nobody at all, and you find, after you write your own opinion and see it published, that Mrs. Cleveland did not say. Only you and Steve Brockie wrote, with the exception of Mr. Secy of the National Association of Authors, perhaps, or some other person, who has risen to prominence at Sing Sing in a purely ephemeral way by means of his pen.

The symposium turns out to be an article of more and less, not prepared, especially for a great magazine, as represented or implied, but to be worked over into soap advertisements and quick circulars and heaven knows what else.

In a room to the other day this subject came up, and several senators expressed themselves. They suffer a good deal from miscellaneous pests because anything at all, to them in care of the United States senate will reach them.

I watched a hotel cockroach of this class yesterday at Wilbur's. He came into the reading room, with molasses on his whiskers, and I was about to say that he entered strip-tinted, but we will let that pass. He watched his chance and nipped a morning paper while the owner was looking the other way. He then gradually worked his way into the most comfortable chair, and after he had read the paper up one side and down the other he espied a spare sheet of note writing paper on one table and an envelope on another.

Quick as thought he acquired them and very wisely became the head of a "symposium." Such a man as this is powerful to annoy a good many incensed people. He can write to congress inside of a week on snatched stationery and ask several hundred other people to please state what their views are on the question, "Do you think of Arc (or Rig) in wearing pants?"

Grave senatorial grandfathers are expected to snout themselves up in the congressional library with a tin bucket of punch and stay there until they settle this question. Earnest people all over the Union are asked to lay aside their various jobs that they may assist in getting together an opinion on a subject which interests nobody but the two ogged "syndicate" with the bigwigged board and the buttoned bouquet of soft boiled eggs.



RAISING A WINDOW.

Congressman Humphrey of Wisconsin arose at the conclusion of the prayer and moved that the lights be taken away from the house, as they were there in violation of unbiased legislation, for they were evidently placed there for the purpose of influencing unduly the eyes and noses.

The motion prevailed.

Life in congress is not so uniformly sad as The Congressional Record would make it appear.

Last summer a mysterious crime occurred in K Street, near west, which was never given to the public. On a sultry midsummer day a man might have been seen gancing furtively about in the neighborhood, as if to see if any one might be observing him, while under his arm and partially concealed he carried an inanimate, cold and senseless body.

The servant who saw him from the window of an upper story near by thought it looked like the body of a deceased dog. While she watched him from behind a closed shutter he exercised a concealed of his hidden beneath the shroud in the adjoining grounds and fed on swiftness, so to speak, being soon lost to view.

UNDER ARREST.

Captain Jack Smith, the leader of
Bull Hill, caught.

HE WAS TAKEN AT GUNNISON.

The Sheriff Has Gone to Get Him—His-
tory of the Riot Leader as Found
in the Penitentiary Records
at Canon City.

The leader of the Cripple Creek strike, Captain Jack Smith, alias General Johnson, has been captured. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Bowers received a telegram from Sheriff A. J. Riley at Gunnison, Colo., which simply stated that he had under arrest Jack Smith. The sheriff telegraphed to hold him and last night went to Denver on business and will start at once to bring his prisoner here. The sheriff had no particulars of the arrest although he was not surprised to hear it as he has been hearing of the appearance of the gallant captain for several weeks in his old-time haunts.

The most prominent of the leaders in the late troubles at Cripple Creek was Jack Smith. He was born in England and is over 30 years of age. He is well known in various counties of Colorado, especially in Las Animas, Fremont, Chaffee, Park, Lake and Gunnison, and everywhere he has a reputation as a most desperate character. His description as taken from the penitentiary records embodies the information that he is No. 2980; that he is 5 feet 3 1/2 inches in height, complexion medium, eyes, hair dark brown, occupation laborer, slight scars on back of thumb and little finger of the right hand, large woman's head on left arm, India ink ship on right arm, scar inside little finger of right hand, full length India ink woman above elbow of right arm, full length India ink woman above the elbow of left arm, nose has been broken and scar on crown of head. His appearance in the criminal annals of the State dates back from 1879, when he was convicted of horse stealing and sent to the penitentiary. When he was discharged he was re-arrested for stage robbery by United States officers but was not convicted. In 1886 he was in Las Animas county engaged in his old occupation of horse stealing and was chased out of the county by the sheriff and his officers. Some time after this he appeared in the streets of Salida on horse back with a six-shooter in each hand and rode through the main street emptying his revolver in all directions. His fire was returned by such persons on the street as had weapons handy and at last a well directed shot at long range hit him in the neck but did not penetrate to a fatal depth because it was so far spent. He bears the scar of it to this day. In 1892 he was again sent up for burglary and discharged. In 1893, according to the penitentiary records, in the period between 1886 and 1892 he was in the County of Alameda and connected more or less prominently with the troubles there, and later spent some time in the Henry mountains. Soon after his discharge from the penitentiary in 1893 he went to Cripple Creek. During the strike there he acted as leader, and passes are in existence signed by him permitting people to pass through the lines. On July 29, 1894, he met a man in the streets of Victor who recognized the horse that Smith was riding as his own and demanded its return. Thereupon Smith drew his revolver and ordered the man out of town and never to return. For some time he remained in hiding on the outskirts of the district in company with other outlaws who were popularly supposed to have camps near Wilbur and other places in the vicinity and in the South Park. Since then he has been reported in Indian territory with the Cook gang but many people doubt this.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Work in the Criminal Division Yesterday.

Following was the business in Judge Harris's court yesterday:

People vs. Dunn, motion to discharge overruled.

People vs. Simon Goldsmith, arraigned and plea of not guilty; set for March 14.

People vs. Peter Rowen, charged with stealing a horse; Goudy defended and Blackmer prosecuted. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the value of the property at \$30.

People vs. Dunn; in the matter of the motion and affidavit filed for a change of venue, Attorney Ashton claimed that Judge Campbell had ordered that the papers be filed whether the money was paid or not. The clerk of the court said not. Judge Harris held the matter in abeyance until he can hear from Judge Campbell. He made an order that the clerk shall not receive papers for filing until the clerk's fee is paid.

People vs. Robert E. Lewis, new informations filed; plea of not guilty made.

Sergeant O'Keefe Dead.

Sergeant O'Keefe, once famous as the officer in command of the Pike's Peak signal station died in Denver Saturday night of stomach trouble. At the time of his death O'Keefe was serving as stoker of a fire engine in Denver and leaves a wife and son. He was about 40 years of age. O'Keefe spent two years in the naval school at Annapolis, but was discharged for hazing; thereupon he joined the service this was sent to take charge of the Pike's Peak station soon after it was located; after leaving the service about 1882 he went into the railway mail service, in which he served for years and was a very efficient mail carrier. O'Keefe is well remembered by the older residents of this city with whom he was a great favorite. He it was who concocted so many "fake" stories about the old Peak. It was his custom to come down off the hill and spend his time loafing around the newspapers and offices. He was a great favorite with old Major Price, who conducted a paper here in the early days and he it was who gave them circulation mostly, although many of them appeared in "The Gazette." It was O'Keefe who started the story about a volcano in the Peak and the possibility of an eruption. It caused so much comment that even The Scientific American discussed it. His rat story is too well known for comment, and to this day the fiction of the grave of "Brin O'Keefe" is kept up on the summit of the Peak.

Accept Note of the Precedent Substitutes

FOR

Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are sold at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are luring consumers to buy them in place of the ROYAL at the same retail price.

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"DOC" BOWERS DEAD.

A Well-known Denver Man Killed by an Explosion.

Denver, Feb. 4.—At 20 minutes past midnight the life was blown out of A. L. Bowers, who was generally known as "Doc," by a gasoline explosion in the room where he lay in bed at 1317 Seventeenth street.

Bowers was a man past 60 years of age, and one of Denver's antique characters. Of his early life very little is known. He came to this city over 20 years ago, and had been a steady resident here until his sudden and terrible removal from the world this morning. He engaged in various kinds of business for some years after his first coming to the city, but his chief occupation, and the one which gave him his semi-professional title, was vending patent medicines.

People who know him remember "Doc" Bowers most clearly as a sort of itinerant medical practitioner. He kept his office at various periods in different parts of the city, but most favored the downtown quarter. At one time he lived at Fifteenth and Larimer streets, then he kept a cigar store, a cane, knife and ring stand, and sold medicines besides at 1410 Seventeenth street. About six months ago fire started there late one night and the place was burnt out. Then he moved to the scene of his death.

FOR LAND MEET NG.

The Annual Meeting Took Place Yesterday at Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 4.—The Portland Gold Mining company held its annual meeting in this city to-day. Officers were elected and the reports of the retiring officers received. The report of the treasurer, James F. Burns, shows that the mines yielded \$552,375 gross value of ore from April 1, 1891 to Dec. 31, 1894. The suits against the company for \$255,000 have been compromised. A balance of \$20,000 is in the treasury.

The mines of the company are located in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sella Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Utilize most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

On Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Division 1 of the District court, there will be a general call of the civil docket for the purpose of setting court and jury cases for trial. By agreement of attorneys, cases to be heard by the court may be set for trial before Judge Lunt in Division 2, at any time during the intervening period.

Adverse suits filed in the District court yesterday were as follows: Keystone Mining and Milling Company vs. Robert Hughes, and is the Victoria No. 2 vs. Pochontas; also the Keystone Company vs. Robert Hughes, and is the Nancy Hanks adverting the Pochontas.

"M. Bouet's lectures are entirely new in the spirit of his books, most amusing and fascinating. His forte is his faculty of putting facts before his hearers in the most telling manner. His lectures run along like the gentle billows of the ocean. He holds his audience in the palm of his hands and plays upon their emotions as easily as a shepherd on his sheep."—(Boston Gazette.)

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

A City Election.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Democrats carried the city election to-day, electing Voss, treasurer, by 700 majority. Last fall the city gave a Republican majority of 400. The issue was the A. E. A. the Democrats being opposed to the organization. Three Republicans were elected, judges over the candidates endorsed by the Bar association. A majority of the aldermen are Republicans.

An Overdue Steamer.

New York, Feb. 6.—Up to 3 o'clock this morning the French line steamer La Gasconne had not been sighted. She is now nearly three days overdue, as she should have arrived Sunday morning.

As the vessels of the line come and go like clockwork, the impression is gaining ground that she has met some kind of a mishap.

The vessel left Havre a week ago last Saturday. She has about 500 passengers, a full cargo of miscellaneous merchandise and the French mails. Her crew numbers about 150 men.

A Woman of Note.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, wife of Rev. Dr. William E. Brown of East Orange, died last night, aged 88 years. She was the promoter of the scheme for the federation of women clubs throughout the country. She was a writer of note and known to charitable organization in many States.

Fighting Strength of the United States. Washington, Feb. 5.—The report of the Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day fixes the aggregate of the State militia at 116,899 men, of which 107,384 are privates. The total available unorganized military force of the country aggregates 9,592,806 men.

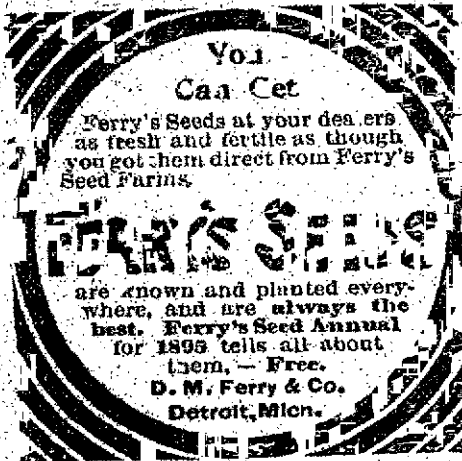
Karl's Clover Root, the new Root Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

See Aubrey for eye and water work, efficient repairs, painting, and graduate optician. Persons attention! See him if you want the best. O. C. S. established over 20 years in the country.

ON ACCOUNT OF REFUSAL TO PAY

After

THE USE OF



DETROIT, MICH.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 25th day of October, 1893, by their certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 25th day of October, 1893, in book 133, at page 90, of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said county, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered four (4), in the town of El Paso, in said county, the payment of their certain promissory note of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of one thousand dollars payable to the order of Fannie E. Chapman on the corresponding date one year later, Oct. 25, 1895.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the said Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell, their heirs and assigns, I, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, will on the 1st day of March, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of the said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with all appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell, their heirs and assigns, herein to be sold for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and interest thereon and the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 5, 1895.

First publication Feb. 7, 1895.

Last publication Feb. 23, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John Scott of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1892, by his certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1892, in book 112, at page 183, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

The south forty-seven (47) feet of lots numbered forty-nine (49) and fifty (50) in Block 1 addition to Colorado Springs, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of \$3.00 and nine for the sum of \$3.00 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on July 1, 1892, and Jan. 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and on July 1, 1897, and.

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then a title shall become due and payable, and the trustee or his successor in trust, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and, Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of \$10 due Jan. 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid, and, Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and, Whereas, The holder of the said note of \$10 due Jan. 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said John Scott, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of January, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

First insertion Jan. 10, 1895.

Last insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court.

George W. Lawrence, plaintiff, vs. B. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to B. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, the defendants above named, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, or of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought upon an overdue book account and the sum demanded by the plaintiff is thirty-two and 60/100 (\$32.60) dollars with interest on \$31.00 from April 1, 1893, to Jan. 5, 1895, and on \$2.60 since Jan. 5, 1895, and costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1895.

(Seal) CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Chauncey Callaway, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1890, in book 10, at page 32, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seventeen (17) and nineteen (19) in block numbered three (3), lots numbered two (2), seven (7), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block numbered five (5), lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), ten (10) and eleven (11), in block numbered six (6), all in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of \$10 each, and nine for the sum of \$10 each, payable to the order of David Heron respectively on June 1 and December 1 in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

And, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and, Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of \$10 due December 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and, Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and, Whereas, The holder of the said note of \$10 due December 1, 1894, has elected to declare the same due and payable on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, (excepting lot numbered seven (7), in block numbered five (5), in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, which has been released), with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Chauncey Callaway his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

First publication Feb. 7, 1895.

Last publication Feb. 23, 1895.

MACHINE.

And a general line of
Patent and Machinery
Work.

Machine.

Boiler and

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REPAIR WORKS.

WASSELL-TALBOT CO.

18-22 W. Colorado.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso.

Notice of Application by Guardian to Sell Real Estate of Minors.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Louise Carpenter, Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, deceased, for leave to sell real estate belonging to said minors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Mary Louise Carpenter, as guardian of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso county, deceased, will apply to the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1895, at the incoming of the court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard by the court, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minors, situated in El Paso county, State of Colorado, to-wit:

Two-sixths interest in common and undivided in and to the following premises, viz:

1. Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five and six in block M, in El Paso Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs.

2. All lands and premises situated in the City of Colorado Springs described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura street and Cascade avenue in the D. Russ Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs, running thence south along the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet; thence easterly at a right angle to the last course 150 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley and parallel with the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet to the south line of Buenaventura street; thence westerly along the south line 150 feet to the place of beginning.

3. Lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, block 71 in the City of Colorado Springs.

4. Lots numbered 14, 15, 16 in block 71 of the City of Colorado Springs.

5. The north half of lot No. 2, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

6. Lot No. 2, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

7. The north half of the south half of lot 4, in block No. 208, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

8. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Charles Eallowell's trustee's subdivision of block No. 212, in addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

And, whereas, said minors are under the guardianship of said guardian hereafter to be filed in said court.

MARY LOUISE CARPENTER, Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, Minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, deceased, of El Paso county, Colorado, deceased.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Clifford A. Pratt, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Clifford A. Pratt, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1895, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 21st day of February, A. D. 1895.

L. A. PITTER, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

First insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

Last insertion Feb. 23, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah A. Breath, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah A. Breath, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1895, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 26th day of January, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM STRIBBY, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

First publication Feb. 7, 1895.

Last insertion Feb. 23, 1895.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

The Santa Fe are now running a special refrigerator car from California for the accommodation of less than carloads of perishable freight, making the trip in four days.